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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Take Care of Yourself.

A farmer dropped two grains of corn
In the cold, dark earth one April morn;
Together they sank in their cheerless bed,
And the earth fell lightly overhead.
"Oh, cruel fate!" cried one in fear,
"What evil chance has brought me here!
It is not meet that such as I
Lie in the earth to waste and die.
Within this stone a nice dry shelf
Invites me to take care of myself."

The warm sun shone and the soft rain fell,
The grain in the earth began to swell.
The wise one cried from its snug retreat,
"How prudent am I! no rain nor heat
Can reach me here. I'm fair as at first,
While you, poor thing! look ready to burst.
You owe a duty to yourself—
There's room for two on this dry shelf;
Come out of the earth so close and wet,
Perhaps you may save yourself even yet."
"Nay," answered the other one from the earth,
"only from pain and death comes birth.
Or even as we spake the Holy One,
Except it die it abideth alone;
But if a seed of common grain
Is in the earth, its death is gain,'
So let me yield in patient trust
To the hand that laid me in the dust."

September's fields stand brown and sere,
Now comes the "full corn in the ear."

The grain that died in the darkness mould
Has yielded more than a hundred fold,
While that which cared for itself so well,
Lies alone in the earth, an empty shell.
—Eva M. Wesley in Sunday School Times.

THE REASON OF IT.

BY HARRIET MONROE.

"There are many ways for a woman to fail in life," said my aunt at the climax of our long talk, "and only one way to succeed, and that is for her to love the right man and marry him. You say you are afraid you are falling in love—and the man loves you—and he is a gentleman. Afraid—you ought to be on your knees thanking God!"

I sat bolt upright in amazement. Was this the woman who had lived her own life so gallantly, and refused a throng of suitors? I could not trust my ears.

"If it interferes with your plans, give them up!" she went on impatiently. "There are other plans in the universe. Do you think you will ever paint pictures worth looking at if you sacrifice all the great things in life to them? Live, I tell you—let yourself go; paint your pictures bye and bye, if the wish lasts and you get your chance. They will be all the better for waiting."

"But, Aunt Ellen, it was only last month that you urged me to work hard—"

"And leave the men alone—of course I did. I have seen too many girls marry because they had nothing else to do. You were a child then—I thought you might not change for years. But I never told you to stifle your womanhood. If your hour has come while you are still so young, so much the happier for you!"

Her voice trailed off into a sigh, and my startled eyes held back tears as I asked: "But how can I tell—this is so sudden—why should I think it will last?"

"Look into your heart, little girl," she said, more tenderly. "You can tell now as well as in ten years. But don't put up false barriers—don't think other things are more important. There is nothing so important—nothing."

"Aunt Ellen, why have you never married?" The question which I had never dared to ask was out of my lips before I was aware.

"Oh, I am one of the failures; but at least I never compromised."

"You had so many lovers—did you never fall in love?"

"No, it was not quite that." She dragged out her words from some long-locked, silent chamber. "I had lovers, but the one I wanted never loved me."

I looked up at her, amazed, and cried "Impossible!" and moved close to her and took her hand in mine—for I had always loved her best of all on earth, and enthroned her like a princess to whom the world did homage. I had to readjust her in my mind a little; could it be true that even one man in all the world could ever have resisted her, and he the one whom she had honored beyond any man's desert? I thought of the legends of her youth—tales of power which had made her royal to my young imagination, and added a wonder to her beauty. A score and five or ten years ago she was the belle of seven counties; to her, as to the lady of Belmont, did

"The four winds blow in from every coast
Renowned suitors."

One is now Senator from a Western State. Another is president of a half a dozen railroads and banks and mining companies. Another is the eloquent Bishop of—I dare not tell what diocese. It was he—God save the mark!—who was lamed for life in that mad duel down near the marshes, by the hair-brained, brilliant son of the Governor of Maryland, the day after the rash young Southerner outflanked his attack upon their lady and made her laugh at him. And six months later this gay young conqueror—we spoke his name in whispers always—after a fierce quarrel with his mistress, after a night when love and wine had fired his brain to madness, put a bullet in his heart and went to his account. We spoke his name in whispers always and thought of him as the hero of a wild romance, and wondered if the lady for whom he violently died had loved him after all and reproached herself and mourned for him, in spite of having given no sign. Thus did the people theorize picturesquely to explain her single life; and from childhood I had given ear with the rest and accepted the plausible tragedy. And now at last she was denying it, unveiling another idol in the secret chamber.

"Aunty—dear lady," I cried, in scorn of this new figure, "Who was it, what was he?"

"You need not disdain him, dear," she said, quietly; "he was finer than the rest—I felt it then and I know it now. He had a different way with women, a more innocent way. I suppose there was something evil in me, for men crowded around me and I could not help using my power. I inflamed them—somehow I gave them poison, and then the fever in their eyes and voices would nauseate me."

"But this one?" I recalled her to her story as her head sank back, heavy with memories.

"This one was different, and so I failed with him—the only man I ever failed with, I suppose I cared too much, and lost my head. When I knew him he was a good comrade with women exactly as with men—nothing more; for not till years after he left us did that Western woman make a lover of him. I remember one day when we were going to a picnic—a crowd of us. The rain had swollen a little stream and the logs we crossed were rather rickety. He stood in the middle and helped the girls over. I believe my new white dress, with its fluted flounces, were too much of a temptation to him; for the logs swerved a little, and down I splashed into two feet of water. There was a twinkle in his eye under all his apologies, and I told him I believed he had done it on purpose, and refused to let him pull me out or take me home. But he enjoyed the joke in spite of me—I believe he enjoys it still."

"He was a brute," said I, "he had no chivalry."

"Well, I used to get rather tired of chivalry; it went with queer ideas of right and wrong, after all. There was that Maryland fellow—he was a true specimen of chivalry; he would have broken his back rather than let me pick up a glove. Yet how many women had suffered for him—broken hearts—ruined lives?"

"Yet he died for you," I pleaded, reluctant to give up the old romance.

"Died for me!" She rose to her feet, and a splendid gesture emphasized the protest. "He died for his own vanity and passion. I never deceived him—or any of them. He came to me drunk one night after I had warned him. I sent him away forever—what else could I do—and he shot himself. Bah! he was not brave enough for self-control.

"I played them off against that other," she went on, "let him see how I was pursued, tried to excite him to emulation—jealousy. But it was no use. One day I overheard him saying to one of the others that he never could care for a woman who had a troop of men around her; and suddenly I felt ferocious and could have murdered them, one and all."

"He was a fool!" I cried; "is it a woman's fault if she is glorious and men worship her?"

"No—no—I have thought it all out—there was a righteous intuition in him. He was rare—the one man in ten thousand who loves but once and never looks at any other. For such as he we are not good enough—we creatures whose imaginations are heavy with knowledge. The centuries are ransacked to make us wise; we feel things forbidden and things divine. There are no secrets hidden from us, except the secret Eve left in Eden, which the cherubim guard with flaming swords."

"But you can give heaven and earth to the men you love."

"Earth perhaps—don't be so sure about heaven. I could have given him a great career. It would have been the easiest thing in the world, for he had power enough. A little faith, a little care—and he would have been famous the world over. But what is all that? He was fulfilling the higher law."

"He did nothing, then, with his life—this man who was too good for you?"

"She did nothing with it. She was jagged and primitive, like mountains—a woman of his own kind. I saw her once, and after that I used to fret about him—I could feel him withering on her rocks. But of late my feeling has been different."

"You are reconciled?"

"We explain mysteries at last by confessing we cannot explain them. I take refuge in the vastness of the universe. What am I that I should measure the motives of it, or explain the growth of souls? Worlds whirl into shape and bloom and perish, and still the plan is incomplete. There is a spirit in all things which must work itself out in its own way. By yielding we feel its power and beauty. We cannot choose, we cannot judge—all that is loss—is waste."

We sat together long in the twilight, while behind shut eyelids her thoughts rose beyond the reach of speech. In trying to follow it I forgot the riddle of her life, the puzzle of my own. Suddenly her eyes opened full upon me, and the appeal in them brought me back to the place, the hour.

"If life is made easy for you, why should you resist? You are young and love seems too insistent—an imperious rival to ambition. But as time goes on you will need it more and more."

And so I knew why she had given me the secret of her life. And I put my arms around her with a sudden hot, conquering joy, and knew that my struggle was ended.—New York Advertiser.

This Snake Ate Sixty-five Ducks.

For some time past Thomas Mhoon a truckman farmer living near Brooklyn, has been missing each day a number of young ducks. They disappeared so mysteriously that their loss could not be accounted for in any manner. All theories as to how they were taken were smashed to pieces when it was known that no one had been near the place during the day where the ducks were wont to pass away the time. No feathers or other vestige could be found, which would undoubtedly have been the case if the fowls had been made away with by hawk or some "varmint."

When 65 of the fluffy youngsters had disappeared Mhoon determined to watch the ducks for a day. He followed them down in the field to the little branch where they slipped into the water. No sooner had they arrived shore than—shades of St. Patrick—from a neighboring clump of bushes appeared such a snake as he had never seen before outside of a show. He is not a drinking man and is not accustomed to see such things in broad daylight, but he had to pinch himself to make certain that he was in his right senses. While his eyes stuck out with terror, the monster snake glided up to the ducks, when they set up a terrible quacking as if they knew the end of the world was coming for some of them.

By this time the man had recovered himself and hastily running to the house he secured his shotgun and returned to where he had seen the snake.

When he reached there he found the snake, which seemed fifteen feet long and one foot thick, making off with a duck in its mouth. Mhoon pulled the trigger of the gun. When the smoke cleared away the reptile was stretched out, lashing its tail in fury. Mhoon kept away until its struggles had ceased, and approached it. He found it was a moccasin, and when measured it was as long as a fence rail about 9 feet 4 inches.—Baltimore Herald.

Worthy of a Testimonial.

Some of the older officers of the Brooklyn Fire Department are engaged in collecting the means with which to present former Chief Thos. F. Nevins with resolutions and a more substantial recognition of his services during his 25 years' connection with the department. The testimonial will probably take the form of a handsome tea service.

Among those most actively employed in contributing to make the proposed testimonial a success is Inspector Platt Van Cott. Before entering on the work Mr. Van Cott secured the approval of Fire Commissioner Wurster.

"There is no coercion about the manner of collection," Mr. Van Cott said to a friend, "and the testimonial to Mr. Nevins is a popular move in the department. He deserves his popularity among those with whom he served so long. He was manly, high minded and kindly in his treatment of the men, and they do not forget him. No assessment is levied, nor is there any force exercised to make a man contribute. As a matter of fact, the old men in the department are only too anxious to show their regard for Mr. Nevins by aiding the testimonial fund."

An Indian Bow with a History.

Dr. J. R. Cardwell has turned over to Mr. H. N. Barnhart an Indian bow and arrow, which has long been in his cabinet of curiosities. The relic is highly prized by Mr. Barnhart, as the bow was taken from a Rogue River Indian who was in the act of shooting his grandfather, the Rev. Hamilton Campbell, with it when killed. Mr. Campbell was one of the earliest missionaries to this state, and at the time of the "accident" was on guard in the camp of the party he was traveling with. He saw the Indian stealthily approach the camp, and, having espied the sentinel, drew his bow to shoot him, when Mr. Campbell, who was something of a shooter himself, discharged his rifle and brought the Indian down. This was some fifty years ago, and the bow, which is of yew, has so relaxed with old age that it has bent the wrong way, the inside now being the outside. It is still hard and strong, but the wood has lost its elasticity and would probably break if bent much.—Portland Oregonian.

The apple crop in southwestern Missouri, southeastern Kansas and northwestern Arkansas is the largest and best ever grown.

ELI PERKINS EXPOSES.

INVESTIGATES SOME REPORTED WAGE RESTORATIONS.

Finds the Published Statements Are Mostly Made Out of Whole Cloth—Erroneous, and Purposely Misleading—Business Dull and Wages Not Restored to McKinley Rates.

Eli Perkins has returned from a visit among the potters, glass men and iron men. When asked about the recent advance in wages he said:

I found that some glass, pottery and iron establishments which closed down in 1892 or dropped wages 25 per cent. have started up again, but none with the wages of 1892. In all the potteries wages were cut 12½ per cent. by the Wilson bill and I found no instance where they had been restored. On account of the demand for structural iron for building purposes many of these iron mills were at work. In several cases where I have read in free trade newspapers about wages being advanced I have written notes to the proprietors to get the truth. The other day I saw this notice sent out by the Free Trade Reform Club:

WILSON BILL PROSPERITY.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, July 16.—The Chelsea China Works, which have been closed for six months, resumed operations to-day, giving 500 people work.

So I wrote to the Chelsea Company, asking these questions:

1. How much have potters' wages declined on account of the Wilson bill lowering the tariff?
2. Why did your pottery stop?
3. How much lower wages will you pay now under the Wilson bill than under the McKinley bill?
4. Has the Wilson bill benefited American potteries or hurt them?
5. Would you have closed down at all if the McKinley bill had continued right along?

This is the reply:

CHELSEA CHINA COMPANY,
NEW CUMBERLAND, W. VA., July 22, 1895.
Melville D. Landon, Esq.:

Dear Sir—Yours of the 20th duly received and I will endeavor to answer your questions

1. Wages of potters have decreased 12½ per cent. since the Wilson bill has gone into effect.
2. The statement from Bellaire is erroneous. We have not been closed down for six months. 'Tis true we have been only working half time, but we would have been working full time had the Wilson bill not lowered the tariff. We were able to keep running in part on account of the superior line we have been manufacturing. The trade for staples was taken completely from us by foreign manufacturers.
3. We do not expect to make any reduction in wages at the present time further than has already been made.
4. The Wilson bill has not benefited American potters. The reports from buyers are that they are filled up with English goods. They say we can buy English goods cheaper than we can American and can have them laid down at our doors for less freight, both in Mississippi towns and in the West.
5. Our pottery would have been in full operation for the past six months had the McKinley bill been in effect. Very truly yours,

CHELSEA CHINA COMPANY,
DANIEL TAYLOR, General Manager.
Per C. H.

When all the free trade papers published a dispatch from East Liverpool, saying wages had been advanced in the great Knowles pottery and a boom in business was on, I wrote to that pottery for the facts. Back came this note:

THE KNOWLES, TAYLOR & KNOWLES CO.,
Potters.
EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, U. S. A.,
July 25, 1895.

Melville D. Landon, Esq.:

Replying to your favor of the 25th instant.: There is no "boom" in the crockery trade here, and we see none in sight. The resumption referred to simply means that, whereas nearly all the potteries closed, as they invariably do about July 1, for from one to two or three weeks, they have, as they also invariably have done, resumed operations.

The American price-list has been changed to correspond with the English list, so that dealers may know exactly how to compare American and English prices when a comparison is necessary.

In answer to your question, we answer: We dropped wages in nearly all departments 12½ per cent. after the passage of the Wilson bill. Our china works have been running about four-fifths during this year. Our granite works have been running about half time this year. As we understand it, about all potteries in the United States are affected in substantially the same way. Respectfully,
THE KNOWLES, TAYLOR & KNOWLES CO.

"I asked the glass men in Indiana," said Mr. Perkins, "what the Wilson bill had done for them and they invariably answered:

"'It has killed glass factories outside of the gas belt and we are running with lower wages to compete with Europe.'

"Summed up, the business situation," said Mr. Perkins, "is about like this: The Wilson bill threw millions of men out of work when the country began to import foreign stuff. But now the Wilson bill is about done with. The Senate and House are Republican. In a little while we will have a Republican President and the old tariff which made us prosperous for 30 years will come. It will be a tariff for revenue and incidental protection. The manufacturers know it and are discounting it. They discounted the Wilson bill and dropped wages in 1892, before Cleveland came in, and they will start their mills and put up wages before the Republican President comes in. The manufacturers are simply looking ahead."

PRAISE FOR OUR CONSULS.

British Chambers of Commerce Admire Their Trade Reports.

Claude Meeker, Consul at Bradford, says in his last report that the United States consular service is held up to public view in England as a model which the English Government should copy. This compliment comes from the Executive Council of the Association of Chambers of Commerce.

The attention of the Executive Council was directed to the action of the Government of the United States in supplying its traders and business men with information by means of consular reports regarding openings for business in foreign countries, and that body has requested the Government to provide for consular reports such as are made by the consular service of the United States.

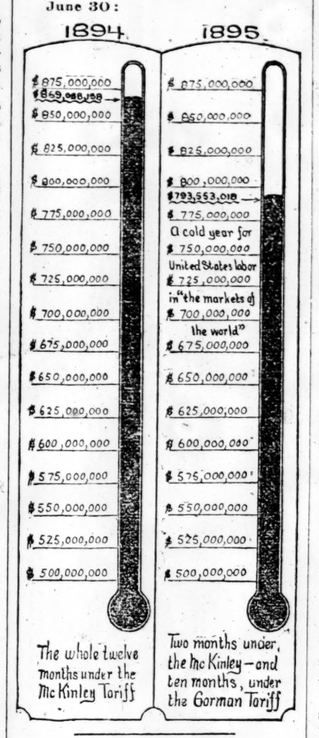
Mr. Meeker says it may be of interest to the public to know that the work of our consular officers is highly spoken of by British merchants and tourists. Our Consuls receive credit for zeal, intelligence, and great activity, and their willingness to oblige traders and travelers with useful information is remarked often. The English newspapers constantly publish extracts from consular reports issued by the Department of State, and the information given is not infrequently used by the exporters, investors, and engineers of the United Kingdom.

Largest of Sailing Ships.

The largest sailing ship ever built is now ready for her maiden voyage. The vessel is named Potosi, and is owned in Hamburg.

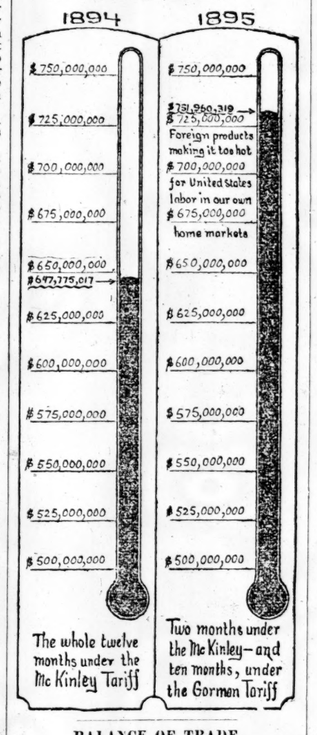
EXPORTS.

Value of Articles Produced by Labor in the United States and Sold in "the Markets of the World" During the Two Fiscal Years Ending June 30:



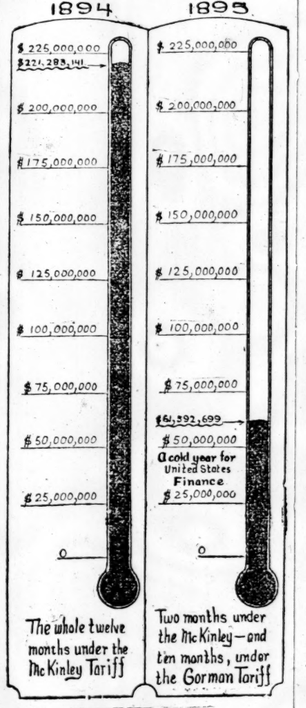
IMPORTS.

Value of Articles Marketed in the United States, But Produced by Labor in Foreign Countries, Instead of by Labor in the United States, During the Two Fiscal Years Ending June 30:



BALANCE OF TRADE.

Balance of Trade in Favor of the United States During the Two Fiscal Years Ending June 30:



Killed in a Peculiar Manner.

Twenty-five cattle were killed by lightning in a most remarkable way in Finney County, Kansas. Eight hundred head were being removed to another pasture, and for a part of the distance were driven through a narrow lane, hedged in by a wire fence. While in this narrow passage a thunderstorm overtook them. The lightning struck a fence post, following the wire for 200 yards. Every head of cattle crowded against the wire was killed. The herd belonged to George Ingee, John Stevens and John Mitchell. The loss is $800.

Thrilling Experience With a Massive Kite.

Charles Barber made a kite as big as the side of his house and tried to fly it at Winona, Minn., as an experiment. The kite took him into the air like a balloon and dropped him into the Mississippi River, from which he was rescued without serious injury.

DOWN ON DEMOCRATS.

Bitter Assaults Upon the Sugar Producers of Louisiana.

In no instance has the dishonesty of the present Administration been more barefaced than in its dealings with our sugar producers. When the McKinley tariff was passed in 1890 the Louisiana crop of that year was 180,000 tons. Under the protection then offered by Congress the sugar output of that one State almost doubled, increasing to 350,000 tons for the 1894 crop, which was cultivated, grown and harvested on the faith that the laws of Congress would be executed and that the honesty of the American Government would not be impeached. It is the same in the case of our best sugar product, which reached only 3000 tons in 1890 and 30,000 tons in 1894, the phenomenal advance being made solely through the Government's promise of protection.

The hardship experienced, more particularly by the individual planters and manufacturers of Louisiana, has at length forced upon them the belief that the political party to which they have hitherto belonged is as dishonest as it is incompetent. First of all, the leaders of that party in Congress endeavored to repudiate the payment of the just claims of the sugar growers and producers. It was due chiefly, however, to their political opponents that Congress insisted upon appropriating the sum of $5,000,000 wherewith to partially meet their demands.

More than half a year has elapsed since that money was appropriated. It has not yet been paid, and obstacle after obstacle has been presented by the Democratic officials to prevent its payment. Every delay and subterfuge that could suggest itself has been practiced so as to defraud the sugar producers, who have overcome every opposition and successfully met every argument used against them. For a year past statesmen, financiers, lawyers and Treasury experts have discussed the payment of this just claim, and all have failed in successfully opposing it. Finally the Democratic officials in Washington were compelled to formulate regulations for its settlement. All details for payment were arranged and the date was announced, September 1, when the money should be handed over.

Thus the hopes of the sugar producers were once more buoyed up. It seemed that the payment of the bounty was inevitable; that there was no escape from it. But the confiding people of Louisiana did not know the depth of Democratic official degradation. An entirely new obstacle was suddenly set before them, and it now looks as if the grandest period of prosperity that was ever enjoyed by Louisiana will terminate with the impoverishment of her people and a check to her progress that cannot be overcome within a decade. Scores of the sugar planters of that State have already been wrecked and ruined; others had tided over their troubles by obtaining advances and extensions of credit, owing to the promise made by Congress that the bounty should be paid them.

But now one official sets himself up to overrule the action of Congress, and those sugar producers who were being helped temporarily by banks and capitalists must, many of them, succumb to the ruin and wreckage that had previously overwhelmed their neighbors and friends. Not only is it the sugar producers of Louisiana who are injured, but every other industry in the State is directly affected by the prosperity of the sugar people. The treachery of the free-trade party and of the free-trade officials, step by step, throughout this entire transaction with Louisiana will, and can, never be sufficiently exposed.

The Interest of the Farmer.

In 1828 the House Committee on Manufactures advanced the reason for placing a duty on spirits made from grain and on molasses. It was claimed that large quantities of foreign molasses were imported and used to make molasses rum, and that this was a competitor of our home-made whisky made from domestic grown grain. But another ground on which the duties on spirits and on molasses were levied was that our grain-growing farmers in the interior were then without transportation facilities and suffered for a market for their grain, and that foreign spirits and molasses rum lessened this market at the domestic distilleries. The report of the committee said:

"It is the interest, and solely the interest, of the farmer who grows the grain from which spirits are distilled which renders it a subject at all worthy the consideration of Congress, as connected with the protection of the industry and substantial interests of the country."

Silas Wright, of New York, than whom there was no Democrat more able, who was a member of the committee making this report, and Mr. Benton, also, spoke for the increase of the duty on foreign spirits and molasses, and it carried.

There is no escape from the conclusion that duties on agricultural products were then levied for protection and not for revenue only. That was the policy of true Democracy. The "tariff for revenue only" idea is an upstart, a scheme of shysters.

A Point to Remember.

While our free trade friends are pluming their feathers over what they choose to call an increase in wages, let them bear in mind that it is not an increase of wages, but a restoration of wages; and there is one point in this connection that should not be overlooked, and that is that, in most cases, the restoration has been only partial. In but few cases where the wages of mill hands have been raised are they as high as they were in 1892. Don't forget this.—Gazette, Trenton, N. J.

Fouling Its Own Nest.

Imports of foreign merchandise in the fiscal year just closed amounted to $743,742,849, and exports aggregated $808,059,419, the excess of exports being only $64,316,570, as against $237,145,950 in the previous year. It was not alone the diminished quantities of our products exported that produced the result, but the low prices obtained for them.—New York Herald.

ATLANTA'S GREAT FAIR.

Remarkable Progress Made at the Cotton States Exposition.

THE PRESIDENT WILL START IT.

The Exhibits Will Be in a State Approximating Completeness When the Gates Are Thrown Open—Various Amusement Houses Ready—The Attractions of the Southern "Midway."

The work on the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., is so far advanced that it may be confidently announced that it will be thrown open to the public on September 18 with the exhibits in a more presentable shape than was ever before attained by the managers of similar prodigious enterprises.

The Committee on Ceremonial Day has arranged that President Cleveland will touch the button setting the machinery in motion.

The Board of Directors decided to issue an invitation to Booker T. Washington, President of the Tuskegee (Ala.) Normal and Industrial Institute, to take part in the exercises on the opening day, and to deliver an address on that occasion, thus recognizing the colored race in the official programme.

Dr. Neidlinger, Commissioner from the Argentine Republic, has arrived with five carloads of the exhibit which that Nation will make at the Exposition.

The exhibit of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum is, for its size, the most beautiful and impressive that has ever been prepared.

At the suggestion of President Collier, the Executive Committee of the Cotton States and International Exposition voted to make September 21st Blue and Gray Day at the Exposition. It is estimated that one hundred thousand veterans of the Union Army will be at Chickamauga and Chattanooga on the 19th and 20th of September, and the majority of them will come to Atlanta on the 21st.

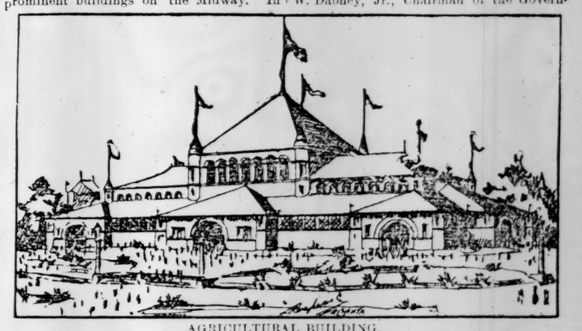
The work on the Pennsylvania Building is progressing very rapidly and the whole affair will be ready for exhibits by the time allotted for the opening.

The New York building is almost under roof, and from the way in which the work is progressing they will be ready long before the time for opening.

The structures on Midway Heights, at the Cotton States and International Exposition,

THE CHIMES TOWER.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

are taking shape very rapidly. The enclosure and structures for Cairo Street are approaching completion. The same is true of the German Village, the Chinese Village the Mystic Maze, and the Palace of Illusion. The steel structural work for the great Phoenix Wheel is en route between Pittsburg and Atlanta, and the foundation is to be ready by the time the material arrives. The work is all completed, and the erection will occupy but a few weeks.

The Mexican Village is about done, though it has been decided that the bull fight will not take place.

Mr. Kee Owyang, concessionaire for the Chinese Village, is now on his way from China to America with material for his show. He is bringing a bevy of Chinese ladies for a beauty show. Select plays will be presented in the Chinese theatre, in the true oriental fashion.

At a place remote from the Midway, between the Woman's Building and the lower lake, is the Japanese Village, with quaint buildings and picturesque gardens, bazaars, etc.

Contracts were let for the erection of the Moorish Palace. It is to be of a most attractive design and will be one of the most prominent buildings on the Midway. In one of the towers of the Moorish Palace will be a dancing girl set in incandescent lights and it will be of a most ingenious design, scintillating in jets.

In the naval exhibit of the Government Building there will a host of implements of naval warfare that have never been seen in this part of the country before. The five and six-inch guns have arrived and are being put in place. The cutter which arrived from Norfolk Navy Yard some time ago, is attracting much attention, and its passage has occasioned much amusement among the attaches of the exhibit. The boat was sent to its destination in charge of a quarterman, Johnny MacDonald, and the care with which he looks after it is convincing of the fact that no harm will come to this part of Uncle Sam's possessions.

The European exhibits cover quite a broad range of important articles. Commissioner General Antonio Macchi gave the following summary:

Great Britain—Artistic pottery, electro-plate and silverware, cut crystals, Sheffield cutlery, Birmingham goods, Bradford woolens and cloth, Coventry cycles, pianos, furniture, chemical products, terra cotta statuary, ship models and railway appliances, books, etc.

France—Tapestries, rich drawing-room furniture, bronzes, lamps, statuary, upholstery, scientific and electrical appliances, marine and mathematical instruments, Parisian novelties, jewelry and fancy ornaments, enamels, apparatus used at Pasteur Institute for the discovery and treatment of bacteria and bacilli, perfumery, soaps, wines and liquors.

Germany—Pianos, artistic majolica, Dresden china and glassware, cut stones, new photo paintings and scientific apparatus and appliances.

Italy—Most important and beautiful collection of marble statuary, carved and artistic furniture of all descriptions, decorated panels and drawing-room ornaments, artistic bronzes, Roman and Florentine mosaics, Venetian glassware, artistic majolica and ceramics, Neapolitan corals and tortoise shell ornaments, Roman cameos, artistic and high class jewelry, tapestries, cloth and cotton fabrics, hats, bicycles and sewing machines, chemical and pharmaceutical products, scholastic and scientific books and publications, and a great variety of exhibits in olive oils, wines and liquors.

Belgium—Brussels lace, embroideries, patent hand-stitching machines, operative exhibits of glass engraving, fancy goods, chocolates, spices, etc.

Russia—A very important collection of Russian furs, from one of the largest fur manufacturers of St. Petersburg; also, a splendid collection of stuffed bears, seals and other animals, Russian silversmith work and enamels, carved wood and art fabrics, etc.

A movement has been begun by the Exposition management to bring all school children above the grade of grammar schools to the Exposition, and it is believed that at least a quarter of a million will come. There are a half million boys and girls in the high schools, seminaries and academies of the Southern States, and it is estimated that fifty per cent can be brought. Dr. Charles W. Dabney, Jr., Chairman of the Government Board, who spent many years of his life in educational work, holds that this is the greatest educational opportunity of the generation, and the Government exhibit alone, when properly studied, will be better than a school term. Principals of academies, seminaries and colleges, complain that their schools will be demoralized by the Exposition this fall, and to meet the case, an organized effort will be made to get all such institutions to give one week's vacation, and bring their schools in a body to the Exposition, so that afterward the pupils can go on with their work without interruption. A number of schools have already decided, on their own accord, to do this. If it can be done upon a large scale, quarters may be secured at a very moderate cost. This will be done in case of the boys, by providing tents. For the girls, better accommodations will be secured, either in boarding houses or in hotels specially constructed for the purpose. Through the co-operation of the Departments of Publicity and Promotion, Public Comfort and Education, the matter has been started.

The Labor World.

Every 100 miles of railroad gives employment to 515 men.

The iron moulders of Boston and vicinity have asked for an advance in wages.

The St. Louis street car companies employ none but total abstainers for conductors and motormen.

The miners of Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky are preparing to organize a tri-State combine.

The workers in the jute factories in Dundee, Scotland, went on strike to enforce a rejected demand for an increase of ten per cent. in their wages. Over 7000 went out.

The New Jersey Federation of Labor's seventeenth annual congress met this year at New Brunswick.

The strike of street car laborers in Washington, D. C., was declared off, the men having secured their demands.

Pittsburg is in a flourishing condition, with a revival in all lines of industry, and stimulation in all kinds of trade.

Alexander Ireland, flax-spinner at Houplines, has been decorated for forty-seven years' service to French industry.

Although stories of great speed are common among telegraph operators the average is less than twenty words a minute.

There has not been a strike among telegraph operators nor a case of friction between them and railroad managers for a year.

Mr. Spofford Turns Over Cash.

Librarian of Congress A. R. Spofford deposited with the Treasury of the United States $22,000 to settle the discrepancy in his accounts as Librarian and Registrar of Copyrights.

The amount, it is said, was placed to his credit, but the payment was not accepted as a settlement of the matters in controversy.

An Educational Calamity.

It is estimated that at least 50,000 children of New York City will be unable to attend school this year because of a lack of accommodation.

Nebraska Democrats in Convention.

The Nebraska Democratic State Convention at Omaha nominated for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Charles J. Phelps.

A free coinage resolution offered by ex-Congressman W. J. Bryan, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, was adopted, only six votes being cast against it.

Peru-Bolivia Trouble Settled.

Questions at issue between Peru and Bolivia have been settled as a result of a conference held at Lima. It has been agreed that the question of a salute to the Bolivian flag by Peru shall be submitted to the arbitration of another American Republic.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect July 1, 1895.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains: Southbound, daily (except Sundays) leave Elizabeth city at 11:35 A. M., and at 3:50 P. M. Northbound, daily, except sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M., and 9:00 A. M. The trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all Rail and teamer lines, and at Bienton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong rivers, transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry. Thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven, connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all inte rmediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The steamer Nanse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P. M., for Newbern, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. N. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C., etc. Returning, leaves Newbern Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

The steamer Newberne leaves Elizabeth City daily, except Sunday, for Nags Head, returning leaves Nags Head at 6 A. M.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Newberne, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington, N. C.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad, Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street Station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street station, New York, by Ponnsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line.

For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Manag'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r Agt.

Hotels

New Albemarle House

Mr. & Mrs. SAWYER Props,

Cor. Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City, N. C. First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights.

TERMS:—$2 and $2.50 per day.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON, N. C.

This well established Hotel offers first-class accommodations to travelers.

FIRST-CLASS BAR ATTACHED

☞ Sample Rooms for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances furnished when desired. Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers.

Terms Reasonable.

GEORGE W. BELL,
Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street,
ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

Wood for Sale.

I have opened a WOOD YARD at the Poindexter Creek Bridge and keep a good supply of good wood on hand. Will sell by the load or cord and will saw and deliver when desired.

W. H. STARK.

FRED DAVIS

DEALER IN

COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled.

☞ All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

FRED. H. ZIEGLER,

Successor to John H. Ziegler,

Dealer in all Kinds of

Undertakers' Supplies,

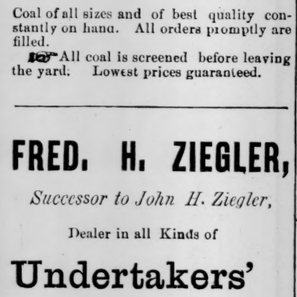
From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS,

when desired. The finest Hearse in this section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth-covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty. At the old stand on Ehringhaus Street.

☞ All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

GROVES



TASTELESS
CHILL
TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.
WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.
Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
ABNEY, CARR & CO.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

PROTECTION AND THE WORKING MAN.

That the American workman earns higher wages than any other laborer in the world, and that with those earnings he lives better and saves more, is beyond controversy. He wears better clothing, eats better food, occupies a more comfortable home, and is more respectable and respected than his competitors in foreign countries. He lives in a land where food, for which he expends the larger part of his income, is so cheap that it is exported in large quantities to feed the people of other lands. His wages have steadily advanced, while prices of commodoties of all kinds have, with equal steadiness, declined, and, without exaggeration or presumption, these results can be claimed as the legitimale fruits of the Republican system of Protection.

The results of the protective policy, as it affects the laborer, are especially made manifest in the fact that deposites in American Savings Banks were about doubled during the period from 1881 to 1892. This statement represents only a part of the surplus earnings of American citizens, of whom it has been declared by Democratic writers and speakers that they are not the beneficiaries, but the victims of the protective system. It is quite certain, however, that both the capitalistic and indnstrial classes of the country, after the experience of the last two years, would be quite willing to be victimized again by the system that did so much to promote and reward the innumerable enterprises which signalized the last ten years of Republican rule.

The labor statistics of the civilized world may be ransacked in vain without discovering any parallel to the prosperity enjoyed by all classes of our citizens from 1881 to 1892. A careful study of the protective system, and its practical application to production and trade, will show that it was devised with especial reference to the advantage and benefit of those depending upon their daily toil for their daily bread.

JAPAN LOOMING UP.

British cotton manufacturers are threatened with competition from an unexpected quarter. Under the impulse of her new life, Japan bids fair to become a manufacturing nation of no mean capacity. Already there are in that country over forty Cotton Mills, and the number is rapidly increasing, all operated by native labor at wages far below the English standard. Intelligent Japanese assert that within five years they will be the largest exporting country in the world, and considering their imitative capacity and unlimited supply of cheap labor, the boast is not a wild one.

A THOUSAND YEARS OLD.

Hungary next year will celebrate the one-thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the Kingdom by holding an Exposition on a grand scale at Buda-Pesth. The Chamber of Commerce in that city is sending out invitations and hindly including juveniles like the United States that are only one hundred years old. When Uncle Sam reaches the age of one thousand—but the mind totters at the mere thought of what may happen then!

Current pictures of President Cleveland show him in two very different aspects. As a statesman with pantaloons, Prince Albert coat and silk hat he looks as if he were about to issue a proclamation or appoint a Justice of the Supreme Court, while as a fisherman in a slouch hat, baggy trousers and short sack coat he resembles a retired City hackman out for a day's sport.

Now that Senator Quay has won a victory in Pennsylvania, the Democratic papers which have been assisting him can turn upon him and rend him. They cannot, however, print the old slanders which they have used against him. They have practically confessed that they knew they were slanders when they printed them time after time a few years ago.

It is estimated that this year's cotton crop will be the smallest in five years—not exceeding 7,500,000 bales. There is a surplus of 2,000,000 bales now on hand that will make this season's visible supply 9,500,000 bales—or 500,000 bales less than the ordinary demand. This deficit can hardly fail to cause an advance in price.

Ex-Senator Jarvis says that a Charlotte Observer editorial is "rot," and the Charlotte Observer says that the name of the ex-Senator is "Ichabod." This causes the Rahleigh News and Observer to exclaim: "That's the way we are getting together!"

Short, sharp and decisive, particularly decisive, seems to express the desire of the majority of people in the United States with regard to the next Presidential campaign.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

We see that Governor McKinley has been telling some things about himself to a "New York Herald" interviewer. He was just 17 when he enlisted. He had been teaching school for $25 a month, and "boarding around." John C. Fremont inspected and mustered in the company. He pounded young McKinley in the chest, looked in his eyes, and said he'd do for a soldier. The first fee McKinley earned as a lawyer was $25. He sometimes wishes he'd stuck to the law, but thinks perhaps it's "just as well as it is." He dreads having to make a speech; he always trembles till he begins speaking. He prepares his importans speeches very carefully. He thinks the Republican party is all right—"never in a more healthy and vital condition than it is to-day."

SUGAR.

Higher prices for sugar promises to be one of the results of the Cuban revolution. More than one-half of our supply comes from that Island, and the insurrection has reduced the crop one-half, compared with that of last year. The insurgents are doing what they can to prevent the planters from realizing on their crop, with a view of starving out the Spanish regime. Snch a large reduction of the supply is sure to cause an advance of prices which have been unprecedentedly low the past two years, prrtly because of excessive crops.

President Cleveland will open the Atlanta Exposition by touching a button to set the machinery in motion, and the event will be especially notable on account of the fact that it is the first time he has caused the wheels of industry to revolve since he entered upon his administration.

Capt. Octavius Coke, Secretary of State, died at Raleigh, after an illness of five weeks, on Friday. He once represented this District in the Senate. His age was 54 years.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Aug. 30, 1895.

The confidence game that Mr. Cleveland and Senator Brice are trying to play upon each other is being watched by knowing ones, as it is bound to be very interesting as it progresses. These two Democrats have not worked together heretofore, but now that each thinks he can use the other they are to form a copartnership. Mr. Cleveland wants friends in the Senate very badly, and, although Senator Brice is not an orator, his ways are very persuasive—when it is to his interest to make them so—and he may be able to render Mr. Cleveland valuable aid in the Senate by silencing Democrats who may be disposed to make speeches criticising the administration, if in no other way. Brice is not undertaking the task found so burdensome during the last session of Congress by Gray, of Del., Vilas, of Wis., and Mills, of Texas, from a philanthropic motive. He isn't constructed that way. He thinks he can use Grover Cleveland or he never would have agreed to become his champion on the floor of the Senate. Brice has developed Presidential aspirations. He has had Campbell nominated for governor of Ohio by the Democrats in order that his overwhelming defeat may remove him from the field of Presidential possibilities. That will leave the field clear for the presentation of Brice's name as Ohio's candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, and Brice believes the friendship of Mr. Cleveland will help his aspirations. Perhaps so. But will that friendship be given after Brice's purpose becomes known to Mr, Cleveland. Keep your eye on this Cleveland-Brice partnership. Mark the moves of the partners.

Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, the Republican candidate for Governor of Maryland, passed through Washington this week. He is very confident of his election, although he frankly says that it will be no childsplay to oust the Democrats who have controlled the State government for nearly thirty years without a break. At last year's Congressional elections the Republican majority in the State was about 3,000, and this year with the Republicans united and enthusiastic and the Democrats divided and indifferent it is not surprising that the Republicans should expect to carry the State. A gentleman who has just returned from a trip through the Bay Shore section of the State says if the feeling is the same in other sections and the oystermen and farmers vote as they talk the State will give a Republican majority of 30,000.

Senator Quay's personal friends in Washington are rejoicing over his great victory in Pennsylvania, and are predicting that it will result in his being asked to manage the Presidential campaign.

A hacking cough keeps the bronchial tubes in a state of constant irritation, which, if not speedily removed, may lead to chronic brouchitis. No prompter remedy can be found than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its effect is immediate and the result permanent.

The North Carolina Teacher says that George W. Martin, of Carbarras county, is the oldest school teacher in the United States. He began teaching in 1844.

Which is worse, imprisonment for life or a life-long disease, like scrofula, for example? The former, certainly, would be preferable were it not that Ayer's Sarsaparilla can always come to the rescue and give the poor sufferer health, strength, and happiness.

The town of Clinton votes a school tax of 50 cents on the $100 valuation of prrperty, and $1.50 on each poll. This is the heaviest school tax ever voted in North Carolina.

Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for

A WONDERFUL PIECE OF MACHINERY.

A clock running in Elizabeth City which is set in Washington every day at 12 and winds itself up every hour. It requires no attention. The Hathaway boys again to the front. As they are keeping a first-class jewelry store they keep up with the times and a little ahead of the town. They keep the town clock for us and they keep it in first-class order too, having heard no complaint from anyone about it. Now they are having an electric clock put in their store and also one in the postoffice which is a wonder. They wind themselves up every hour. If they gain or lose 5 or 10 seconds a day they are set by electric wires running direct from Washington, D. C. to these clocks. They have been trying for the past eight months to get these clocks and have at last succeeded and will now be able to give the public the full benefit of first-class standard time which has never been done before. It costs them money but it shows the public they are not altogether for every dollar they get but are willing to give the public some benefit from it and keep them up with the times. Such people as these should be patronized and helped along, for they help the town, not keep it back. At the cost of $18.00 a year, you know, they put an electric light on our town clock and now it is a necessity to have it kept thus, as the people see the good it does. Others never spent a cent on it. They looked at the cost, not the benefit. Now they get a self-winding Synchronized clock to run the town clock by and this costs too. Now if you want to keep up with the latest and best workmanship, latest styles and reliable people, do your buying of the Hathaway Bros., and carry them your fine watch to repair and you will not be sorry, as they are the best jewelers in the town and deserve your patronage. They guarantee you satisfaction or money refunded. Call and see them and get the time from Washington.

Any one wishing one of these wonderful clocks will apply to the Hathaway Brothers and they will give it their immediate attention.

HATHAWAY BROS.

The Biblical Recorder says there are twenty-five Baptist churches in process of construction in North Carolina.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria

The Fault of the Wheel.

"It was funny seeing papa trying to ride my wheel the other night. He took a notion that it was easy and that it was all foolishness falling off and getting hurt. He had been watching me about 15 minutes, and he asked me to let him take a try at it.

"He waltzed up and steadied the wheel with one hand. He gave a little contemptuous sneer, pushed the wheel and started off. He did it so coolly that he actually landed in the wheel and got his feet on the pedals somehow. It was down a little slant, and away he went slick as grease, his feet bobbing up and down like machinery. It was glorious fun, and papa looked like some sort of toy being worked by the motion of the bicycle wheels.

"Down, down he went in perfectly glorious fashion until all at once, quick as lightning, without any warning, the wheel just dashed into a tree and spilt papa on the hard ground. He was awfully hurt. He had to go on crutches all the next day and is limping yet.

"And what do you suppose he said to me when he came tottering back. 'You've got to take that infernal bicycle back tomorrow. There's something wrong with it. I haven't paid a cent for it, and I won't. You can't pay me to take it. Send it back.' Papa says he can't ride if his wheel isn't good."—Atlanta Constitution.

Water Glass.

The eminent chemist, Dr. Grothie, is quoted as declaring that water glass has a great future in store in bleaching, and that in his opinion it will entirely displace soda. Such substances as jute, which formerly could not be bleached without injury to the threads, are therefore capable of being quickly treated in the following manner: The yarn is steeped from 15 to 20 minutes in a solution of from six to eight pounds of water glass to a gallon of water, at a temperature of from 185 to 212 degrees F., and turned about in it a few times, then rinsed in hot, but not boiling water, and finally in cold. It next goes to a weak chlorine bath and will become perfectly white.

Hemp and cotton, instead of being boiled in a strong soda solution for six or eight hours as a preliminary, can be quite sufficiently prepared by from 10 to 15 minutes in the above hot water glass. For 100 pounds of linen yarn from 12 to 15 pounds of water glass are taken, costing about 80 per cent less than the usual ten pounds of 90 degrees soda. After the water glass bath the yarn is rinsed, first in hot, then in cold water, and next given chlorine and acid as usual. All dressing is of course first removed by boiling with milk of lime or by heating with water glass under pressure.

How Does Chicago Like This?

We hear so much nowadays of the false and exotic America—the America of "boodling and bulldozing," of tyrannical millionaires and a frenzied proletariat; in a word, of the America of Chicago—that it is a comfort to hear a little of the true and natural America—the America of New England, of Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia—the America where the sane and wholesome traditions of the English race exist in as perfect health as on this side of the water, and where honest living, high thinking and sound learning flourish and abound.

The wild and whirling words of hysterical agitators, spiritual and political, must not persuade people into thinking that Chicago, with its strange and feverish crowd of Bohemians, Italians, Polish Jews, Hungarians and Germans, in the normal American city, or that it represents the permanent and conquering element in American life. It is an ugly enough boil on the body politic and doubtless far from healthful, but we have no sort of doubt that it will pass away and be absorbed into the healthier tissues of the Union. Meantime let us learn to look on the nobler and far more real, if less sensational, side of American life.—London Spectator.

Chair of the Giant Idris.

One of the mountain peaks of north Wales is known as the Chair of Idris, or Cader Idris, as the Welsh people call it, because its top is hollowed out like an immense couch. According to local tradition, whoever spends a night in the Chair of Idris will, on the following morning, be dead, raving mad or endowed with the loftiest poetical inspiration. No one seems to know exactly who Idris was or when he lived, but he must have been a giant if his body was in proportion with his celebrated "chair." Mrs. Hemans has a fine poem with the Chair of Idris as the theme, and Tennyson also mentions it in "Enid."—St. Louis Republic.

W. C. T. U. Column.

CONDUCTED BY A MEMBER.

The price of the first drink is often the value of the character.

Martin Luther said the first brewer of beer was a pest to Germany.

A cherished hope for which the W. C. T. U. of our State is working is that of a much needed Reform School for young criminals.

Of the seventy women who belonged to the Crusade Band which marched from the church at Hillsboro, Ohio, December 23, 1873, twenty-two were present at the all-day memorial service held in the church recently, previous to its demolition to make room for the new building to be erected upon the ground.

I thought the Bible commended the use of all alcoholic drinks, because it spoke of the wine cheering the heart of man.

I have learned that the wines of the Scripture times were very different to the alcoholic liquors of to-day; distillation was unknown, and there was not the craving for drink then nor the necessity for total abstinence.

For the discontent, the anarchic tendencies, the seditious doctrines, the dangerous dispositions that are manifesting in centers of population, together with the vices of administration which alarm the thoughtful, and the difficulties in the way of reform which are due to the intractability of the material dealt with—all have their spring and origin in that habit of drinking, that potent drink influence, which baffles the enthusiasm of the reformer and laughs to scorn the appeals of religion, of reason, of affection and of self-respect. This evil degrades and brutalizes society, and progress will be slow and unsatisfactory until a public opinion is formed which refuses to palter with the abuse longer.

Mme. Feuillet Made Worth Famous.

It is not generally known that Worth owed his first introduction to Empress Eugenie to Mme. Octave Feuillet, then, as now, one of the most charming women in Paris. Feuillet, then at the beginning of his great career, had just won the heart of the empress by writing for her private theatricals "Les Portraits de la Marquise," in which his royal patron took the principal part, but which was so cleverly constructed that none of the other characters was allowed the slightest liberties with the person of the empress. Soon after this Mme. Feuillet dined at the Tuileries, and Eugenie complimented her upon her gown and asked the name of her dressmaker.

"Your majesty, it is a man—an Englishman. His name is Worth, and he has only been in Paris a little while," replied Mme. Feuillet.

"He knows how to design a woman's dress," said the empress critically. "You must send him here."

So the lilac dress of the playwright's wife made the fortune of Worth.—Paris Letter.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A Druggist's Indorsement.

Mr. William F. Ingram, druggist, No. 374 Church street, Norfolk, Va., says: "I observed the action of Quratol on the face of Mr. W. F. Gallerway, which was very much inflamed and had the appearance of erysipelas of the nose and cheeks. I sold him a bottle of Quratol and in a few days Mr. Gallerway returned and informed me that Quratol had made a cure of what appeared to be a very serious trouble. I have also seen several other cases in which Quratol has been used with the most satisfactory results." Quratol is not only a positive cure for erysipelas, but it it will give instant relief in cases of burns, scalds, cuts, wounds and all skin diseases. All druggists sell it at 50 cents a bottle.

Instantaneous Cure for Burns.

Mr. R. B. Allen, of 126 Claiborne avenue, Norfolk, Va., says: "I cannot say too much for Quratol. It has been the means of saving me much inconvenience and suffering. A few weeks ago I accidentally burned my hand in a very painful manner, and the wound promised to be an ugly one. I applied Quratol at once and experienced immediate relief, and after a few local applications a cure was perfected. The application is soothing and cooling in the extreme. I have also tried Quratol for badly chapped hands and bruises, and the result has been all that could be wished."

AMERICAN
SIX DOLLAR
TYPEWRITER

is just the thing for business and professional men who have a few letters to write and want those letters to look well. Doctors and lawyers, especially, find it very handy. Children easily and quickly learn to write on it.

It will do just as good work as the $100.00 machines. Of course it is not quite as fast. It is simply constructed, easily learned, easily operated.

We'll send you a letter written on it—along with a special circular—if you'll send us your address.

65 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

Andrews School Furnishing Company

N.G.Grandy&Co.

MERCHANDISE BROKERS.

.....AGENTS FOR.....

Woldredge High-Class
FERTILIZERS.

We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.

REFERENCES: Hughes & Pritchard, Guirkin & Co., bankers, J. B. Flora & Co., Robinson & Co., Elizabeth City, N. C.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE FOR THE COLORED RACE, AT GREENSBORO, N. C.

The Fall Term will begin Wednesday, October 2nd, 1895. Examination for admission will be made Wednesday and Thursday, October 2d and 3d. Examination of county students will be made in each county by the County Examiner on the first Saturday in September.

Instruction is given in Agriculture, Horticulture, Dairy Management, the Mechanic Arts, the English Language and various branches of Mathematical, Physical, Natural and Economic Science, with special reference to their applications in the industries of life.

A limited number of girls will be admitted for whom, in addition to the regular course of study, instruction will be given in Music, Sewing, Cooking and Laundry work.

This Scool is enbowed by the United States and the State of North Carolina. It is not sectarian, and is not controlled or influenced by any particular denomination.

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Y STUDENTS. Tuition, Free.	OTHER STUDENTS Tuition, per session.....$10.0

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For use of piano, per session	1.00

☞ For additional terms see catalogue, which can be had by addressing "The President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College for the Colored Race," Greensboro, N. C.

KIDNEYS---RHEUMATISM

A Great Sufferer—Could do no Work.—Other Kidney Medicine Failed.

MR. HARRY WATTERS.

"HAMLET, N. Y., July 9, 1803.

DR. M. M. FENNER, Fredonia, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I had been sick about 8 months with a complication of ailments, chief among which was Kidney complaint. Had lame back, pain and soreness across my kidneys. Had been confined to my bed much of the time and had been able to do no work.

I had taken 4 bottles of another kidney cure, highly recommended, but it did no good. Finally I procured a bottle of your Kidney and Backache Cure, and commenced taking it.

I immediately began to improve. A second bottle completed the cure and now I am as well as ever."

DR. FENNER'S
Kidney and Backache Cure
DID IT.

A Great Renal Depurant.

Cures all diseases of the kidneys, bladder, urinary passages. Female Weaknesses, Bed Wetting in children, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Skin and Blood Diseases, Swelled Limbs, Bright's Disease, Gravel or Stone in bladder, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sample free.

Dr. Fenner's Pellets cure Sick Headaches, Constipation, etc. The best Family Physic.

Dr. Fenner's German Eye-Salve cures Sore Eyes, Cracked Lips, Piles, Skin Eruptions.

Dr. Fenner's Cough Honey, Relieves any cough, asthma, etc., in an hour.

Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief. A specific in any inflammation. Relieves burns, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, or any pain in 1 to 30 minutes. Cures colic, dyspepsia, dysentary and flux; also bronchitis and consumption. One dose cures LaGrippe.

FOR SALE BY Dr. J. E. WOOD, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

A Schooner for Sale.

I offer the schooner "Mary Jane" at private sale. She is 14 tons burden, warranted to be sound and in good condition. For terms etc., apply to me personally or by letter, at Elizabeth City, N. C.

WM. JEROLDS.

Aug. 28, '95.

FOR SALE.

As I wish to improve other property and need some money, I will sell, at a great bargain, my lot on African street, near Church, privately to any one wishing to make a good investment. The lot is 104 by 280 in size, and is so situated that it can be cut up into six lots 30 by 90 and two lots 45 by 100 feet, with a lane giving right of way to small lots—the larger lots fronting on African street. So divided and sold at a reasonable price, this property will pay the invester over 50 per cent. The land is strong and level and has fruit trees upon it. Good neighborhood; near Colored Church. Will sell lots separately on good terms. Apply to

W. E. DUNSTAN,
At the Ice Factory.

Aug. 14, 1895.

Notice of Administration.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late Thomas R. Mann, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, orit will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

W. W. MANN,
June 15, 1895. Administrator.

Notice of Administration.

HAVING qualified as administrator of the late Joseph Bright I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

T. J. MURDEN,
Administrator.

May 11th, 1895

Executor's Notice!

HAVING qualified as Executor of the late L. B. Midgett, Sr., I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of theri recovery.

JESSE E. MIDGETT,
Executor.

May 11th, 1895.

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA: Pasquotank County. In the Superior Court.

George White, Plaintiff, *vs* Catharine White, Defendant.

The defendant above named is hereby notified that the purpose of this action is to obtain for the plaintiff an absolute divorce from her on the grounds alleded in the complaint in the same.

The defendant is further notified that she is required to appear before the Judge of the Superior Court of said County, to be held at the Court House in Elizabeth City, N. C., on the third Monday of September, 1895, and answer or demur to the complaint in this cause or relief will be granted as therein prayed. This July 20th, 1895.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk Saperior Conrt.

Caleb Haley & Co.

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14 FULTON FISH MARKET
New York.

Write for Stencils and Stationary.

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Quick Sales, Prompt Returns.

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WHOLESALE COMMISSION

FISH Dealer,

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NEW YORK.

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WHOLEVALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

DEALERS IN FISH,
Richmond Va,

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It Cures

Dyspepsia,	Kidney and Liver
Neuralgia,	Troubles,
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Malaria,	Nervous ailments.

Women's complaints.

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They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

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1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic
3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Facedache
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions
15	Rheumatism, or Rheuma tic Pains
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding
18	Ophthalmy, Sore or Weak Eyes
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head
20	Whooping Cough
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions
26	Sea-Sickness, Sickness From Riding
27	Kidney Diseases
29	Sore Mouth, or Canker
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed
31	Painful Periods
34	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat
35	Chronic Congestions & Eruptions

EXTRA NUMBERS:

28	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Discharges
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation
33	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance

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For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding, Itching Piles, Fistula in Ano; Bolting or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

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NEW HOME

It has Automatic Tension, Double Feed, alike on both sides of needle (*patented*), no other has it; New Stand (*patented*), driving wheel almost on adjustable centers, thus reducing friction to the minimum.

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When you can have immediate relief, a perfect, speedy, and permanent cure without pain or soreness, and a remedy which dries instantly and soils nothing by using

SUFFER WITH THAT CORN

LIEBIG'S CORN CURE.

TRADE MARK

For the entire removal of hard or soft

Corns, Callouses and Bunions

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Cure Guaranteed or Money Returned.

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J. R. HOFFLIN & CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

...Headache
...Quiet

...long time, with ... It was usually ... pains in the ... the ... any remedies ... recommended for ... complaint; but ... it was not until I be... gan taking

AYER'S

... I do that I received ... anything like permanent benefit. A single one of these pills did the work ... and I am now a well man."
C. H. HUTCHINGS, East Auburn, Me.

For the rapid cure of Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nausea, and all disorders of Stomach, Liver and Bowels, take

AYER'S
Cathartic Pills

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We carry in stock a full line of Bogy and Dry Kiln Wheels; also Standard Grate Bars, and are prepared to furnish Boiler Fronts and general Foundry work on short notice.

We are prepared to do our own pattern work and we guarantee our work and prices to compare with any other city.

We carry in our Supply Store a full line of Rubber and Leather Belting, Oils, Waste, Babbit Metal, Files, Belt Dressing, Enemie and Rubber Packings, Lubricators, Steam Guages, Brass Goods of all kinds, Belt Lacing, Pipe and Pipe Fittings and Boiler Tubes.

We also handle Wood and Iron Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Collars, Shafting, Couplings and Rubber Roofing Paint. And are agents for Wood Working Machinery, Engines and Boilers and Machery of all description and Gasoline Engines and Launches.

For further information, address,

J. H. PARTRIDGE,
P. O. Box 220. Manager.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—Charles C. Pool; Commissioners—Paleon John Thomas A. Commander, Alson B. Seeley, B. Frank Spence and Wm. W. Griggs, Clerk; Charles A. Banks, Treasurer; Geo. W. Cobb; Constable and Chief of Police, Wm. C. Brooks; Street Commissioner, Reuben W. Berry; Fire Commissioners, Abel Kramer and Fred. H. Zeigler.

Collector of Customs—Jas. C. Brooks.
Postmaster—E. F. Lamb.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. A. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Rev. J. H. Hall, pastor; Baptist, Rev. C. S. Blackwell, pastor; Episcopal, Rev. L. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, Rev. F. H. Johnston, pastor.

COLORED—Methodist, Rev. H. Pettigrew, pastor; Corner Stone, Elder Zion H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch, Elder J. A. Pearis, pastor; Sawyer's Chaple, Rev. J. C. Coleman, pastor.

Y. M. C. A.—Rooms over Dr. McMullan's drug store, corner of Mathews and Water streets. Religious exercises every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All gentlemen cordially invited. J. B. Blades, president; R. O. Preyer, vice president; J. D. Sykes, sec'y; H. O. Hill, treasurer.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317; Dr W. W. Griggs, W. M.; G. W. Brothers S. W., E. F. Lamb, J. W.; D. B. Bradsher, Sec'y and Moses Weisel, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14; W. S. White, N. G.; E. F. Sawyer, V. G.; W. W. Morrisett, Sec'y J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council No. 1260. T. B. Wilson, Regent; W. C. Simons, Vice Regent; Noah Burfoot, Orator; J. P. Overman, Secretary; F. M. Cook, jr., Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer; W. W. Mann, Warden; Louis Selig, Sentry; Dr. W. J. Lumsden, Medical Examiner; Fred. Davis, Deputy Regent; J. Salomonsky, Maurice Wiscott and Erskin Ehringhaus, Trustees.

Knights of Honor: John H. Engle, Dictator, J. H. Burgess, Reporter, J. P. Overman, Treasurer.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: C. M. Scott, chairman; Reed Whitehurst, Frank Weeks, Joseph S. Harrell, Charles L. Weeks.

Sheriff, Thomas P. Wilcox; Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman; Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper; Treasurer, John S. Morris. County Examiner, Preston Pool.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

C. Pool,	Carolinian Building
W. Albertson, jr.	Elliott street,
W. Ward,	Elliott street,
Haywood Sawyer,	Main street,
T. Aydlett,	Main street,
L. Griffin,	Main street,
W. Albertson sr.	Main street,
C. Brooks,	Elliott street,
F. Lamb,	Carolinian Building,
Frank Vaughan,	Main street,
	Carolinian Building.

PHYSICIANS.

J. Lumsden,	Road street.
W. Griggs,	Church street,
A. Wood,	Church street,
R. McMullan,	Pennsylvania Ave.
B. Griggs,	Church street.

DENTISTS.

R. White,	Main street,
B. Swindell,	Water street

DRUGGISTS.

Wadeworth,	Road street,
Wood,	East Main street,
Griggs & Griggs,	Water street,
Aydlett & Bro.,	Main street,
McMullan,	North Water street.

SCHOOLS.

Graded Collegiate Inst.	S. I. Sheep, Prin
Normal School	J. N. Tillett, "
Normal (col.)	P. W. Moore, "

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, Sept'r 4, 1895.

☞Autumn is here.

☞The corn crop is about made

☞The prospect is fair for an average yield of cotton.

☞The Nag's Head Hotel closed for the season on Monday.

☞Farmers are utilizing the favorable weather in saving fodder.

☞Our regular Washington correspondent is on deck again.

☞Judge Green is holding Currituck Court this week.

☞June came in at a scorching rate and August went out in a pace that was hotter.

☞We understand that the County Road Machine is being worked to advantage and satisfaction in Salem.

☞On the 22nd ult, at Salem, by F. N. Newby, J. P., Mr. Seth Newby was married to Miss Caroline Stokes.

☞The "good roads" agitation by all means should be kept up. The people in both town and country are interested.

☞Inquiries continue to be received from different parts of the North in relation to lands and openings for business here.

☞The reports from George Sawyer, of Newland, the father of the colored boy in jail here for shooting him, are that he will recover.

☞Now is the time to extend the circulation of the CAROLINIAN. A suggestion from and word of recommendation by our patrons to neighbors and friends will secure it. Think of it, and act on it.

☞There was an eclipse of the Moon last night. It commenced a few minutes before 10 o'clock and continued until a few minutes after 4 this morning. It was total from a little after midnight until about 2 o'clock.

☞Rev. J. A. Castell, of Pasquotank Circuit, has been conducting a very interesting and successful protracted meeting at Mt. Hermon Methodist Church. What made it more interesting was the notable fact that the services were united in by the Friends and Baptists heartily joining the Methodists in the revival work.

☞At the meeting of the Town Commissioners held on Monday there were two above-par bids for the "Canal Bonds"—one for $10,15.50, by the First National Bank of Elizabeth City, and the other for $10,101.50 by Edward C. Jones & Co., Bankers and Dealers in Municipal and Railroad Bonds, 80 Broadway, New York. The latter was accepted. The money will be paid and the bonds delivered on the 1st of October.

☞Mr. George H. Hauser, brother of Henry Hauser who was drowned, as reported in last week's CAROLNIAN, arrived here on the 27th ult for the purpose of conveying the body to Baltimore for burial; but finding it in a condition making the removal almost impossible now, it was decided to defer it until winter.

☞The indications are that, with favorable weather, the Colored Fair next month will be a creditable success. A lively interest is being taken to have a good exhibit, and arrangements are being made for special attractions to amuse and please all who attend. The Fair opens on Tuesday October 1st, and will continue four days.

☞The Town Commissioners have passed an order to pay the Elizabeth City "Naval Reserves" $150. This is not in the nature of a simple donation, but it is an appropriation to aid an organization in which every citizen of the Town is really interested, for in addition to being subject to the call of the Mayor to quell violence and preserve the public peace, a part of their regulations require the prompt attendance of a certain number of the members of the Company at every fire occurring in the night time to guard and protect exposed property until morning. The special use of this money will be to erect a shelter for the Boats of the Company.

☞Some question having arisen in regard to imposing a license tax on Butchers, the Town Commissioners have repealed that section of the new Ordinances and have ordered as follows:

That upon the payment of $25 to the Clerk of the Corporation by any person his or her place of business shall be and is hreby established as a Market, for twelve months, for the sale of Fresh Meats. Any change of location which may be desired, within the twelve months, for a Market Stand, may be made by written authority of the Mayor; and that any person selling or offering for sale fresh meat at any other place shall be guilty of a violation of this Ordinance and, upon conviction, shall be fined $50 and costs.

☞Camden Court next week.

☞Hicks's "cool wave" came as predicted.

☞Fads are well enough things for idle people.

☞Children's Mull Hats at McCabe & Grice's.

☞Every dollar a miser gets makes him poorer.

☞Ladies, go to McCabe & Grice's for a thin summer corset.

☞When it is looked for, there is one thing always in sight—a cause for complaint.

☞The price of corn at Norfolk 42 cents; in this market 40.

☞After all, it is the little things that make life worth living, or otherwise.

☞McCabe & Grice have Tan Shoes and Slippers for children.

☞The down-hill road is an easy one that most of us have galloped along at some time or another.

☞Go and see the summer millinery at McCabe & Grice's. Goods arriving every day.

☞W. T. Davis has opened a Meat Market on Water street, two doors North Main, where he will keep Fresh Meats of all kinds. Give him a call.

☞There is a good deal in the poultry business for even the experienced to learn. Nobody knows it all.

☞Fowler & Co. have just received a large and well assorted line of Men's Fall and Winter All Wool Suits, worth from $12.50 to $15.00, which will be sold at $8.00. Come early if you want a bargain.

☞We are as we are, and not as we seem to be; our friends find this out. Don't try to fool them.

☞Zoeller will give you for next 30 days one life size Crayon and half a dozen Cabinets, best finish, for $3.

☞Things are not always what they are cracked up to be. The best side of an apple is often turned upward.

☞Zoeller, the Water Street Photographer, for the next 30 days, will give you half a dozen Cabinet, best finish and life size Pastel, for $4.

☞When a man continually bewails his "hard luck," there's something wrong in his make-up—probably lack of ambition.

☞If you want a Shoe that is durable, stylish and up-to-date, you can't do better than try the Zeigler Shoes at THE FAIR.

☞An hour's industry will do more to produce cheerfulness, suppress evil humors, and retrieve affairs than a month's moaning.

☞Before buying elsewhere call and see McCabe & Grice's clothing. It is being sold regardless of cost.

☞Next to a good cow the hog is a profit-maker. It costs less by far to grow a pound of pork than a pound of beef, and it is made in less time.

☞Is your wall faded or discolored? If it is, go to THE FAIR and get some of the Wall Paper they are selling so cheap.

☞Man is born without being asked if he wished to be brought into the world. His object as long as he is on earth should be the pursuit and attainment of happiness.

FIRST-CLASS BRICK: The Thompson Brick Works manufacture the best Brick for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager, Elizabeth City, N.C.

☞To "Inquirer" the CAROLINIAN will state that "to dance attendance" is an expression of borrowed midiaeval custom, which compelled the bride at a wedding to dance with whoever asked her.

☞"Well, Johnnie," said a doting uncle to his little nephew, who had been out fishing, "did you catch a good many fish?" "No, uncle, but I drowned a good many worms."

☞The young men who are determined to become doctors and lawyers will not be lonely, except, perhaps, for the company of patients and clients. Both professions are running over.

☞Diamond Shoal Academy is the name of an educational institution just started at Big Kinnakeet, in Dare county. Rev. J. C. Crisp is Principal, and J. A. Hooper Chairman Board of Directors.

☞To the question "How did the battle of Bull Run get its name?" the CAROLINIAN replies: Because it was fought on a stream called Bull Run ("run" is the same as creek), which flows southeasterly into the Potomac about thirty miles below Washington. The Confederates called the battle after the name of the town near where it was fought, Mannassas.

☞"A. B. L." is informed that the CAROLINIAN is sent to him every week.

☞Just do a thing and don't talk about it. This is one of the great secrets of success in all enterprises. Talk means discussion; discussion means irritation; irritation means opposition, and opposition means hindrance always, whether you are right or wrong.

☞The CAROLINIAN is asked 'What two distinguished men died on the same day?' John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, both of whom died on July 4, 1826, precisely fifty years after the Declaration of Independence had been adopted.

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 5:34 and will set to-night at 5:24.—The first Fall month will be four days old to-night.—Mr. J. D. Sykes now has the Electric Time Clocks connected with Washington City by wire. The exact time to a second can now be seen at the Postoffice, at Hathaway Brothers and at Selig's.—The Fall fashions are now getting ready to march in.—Mrs S. E. Speight and daughter, who have been visiting friends and relatives on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, have returned.—Good humor is one of the best articles of dress one can wear into society.—Mr. Geo. M. Scott has taken down and removed two of the old wooden store buildings on East Fearing street, and on their site will erect a large and handsome brick one.—The young man who has to get up with the sun should not sit up too late with the daughter.—The Versifier is jubilant. Hear him:

We hail your jovial front afar,
Your seasonable joys remember;
A welcome month you always R.
September!

—Miss Florence Engel, a long time Cashier for Fowler & Co., has resigned. It is announced that on the 11th inst she will be married to Mr. T. C. Jones, one of Water Street's enterprising merchants. Miss Florence Bell will succeed her as Cashier.—Experience is the one thing no man can buy without paying the full value.—The Tugs "Farmer" and "Hardy" are on Willey's Ways for repairs.—Why is it that so many men standing at the cross roads of life take the wrong track?—Master Oscar Ferebee of Norfolk, is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs F. M. Cook on Fearing street.—Every girl should learn to help herself, even if sometimes she trenches upon "boyswork."—How many who read these lines can endorse what the Poet says:

How wise we are when the chance has fled
And a glance we backward cast!
We know just the thing we should have said
When the time for saying it's past!

—Miss Anna Delon, book keeper for Robinson & Co., has moved into her new dwelling house on North Road street.—A gentleman and lady arrived here from Norfolk on Bicycles Friday. They were on their bridal tour.—Some people in pursuing a good work too frequently stop to listen for applause.—It is now pretty generally conceded that the Republicans obtaining control of the Municipal government hasn't been such a bad thing for Elizabeth City after all.—"And now little girls," said the Sunday School teacher, "you may tell me about the epistles." A hand was raised. "Well?" said the teacher. "The Epistles are the wives of the Apostles," said the little girl.—The Tomato supply is beginning to fall off.—A young lady in the First Ward is as mad as a badger because an impudent fellow wrote this in her Album of favorite quotations:

Oh, woman, in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy and hard to please,
Yet, barring pins, how soft to squeeze.

—The family of Louis Selig left on Saturday on a visit to Mrs. Selig who now reside in New York.—When a man brags that he is self-made he forgets to apologise for the job,—Dr. A. L. Pendleton's new Hotel, on Water street, is now three stories high. It will be a handsome building.—Mr. Oyster, you are heartily welcome!—The preliminary work on the Cotton Mills Ware House is progressing.—Miss Kate Morris, of Brambleton, Va., is visiting friends here.—Street Commissioner Berry will at once have the weeds in the Cemetery and on the Public School grounds cut down and removed.—Mr. W. C. Davis jr., has accepted a position as Assistant Clerk at the Postoffice.—Mr. Erskine Ehringhaus is remodeling and modernizing his house on Fearing street.—A mammoth Tomato, weighing 1lb and 6 oz. has been laid on our table with the "Compliments of Mrs. and J. F. Snell." It was a beauty, without speck or blemish.—"I see that you are dying," tauntingly said September to August on Saturday evening. "Go on, your days are numbered," was the retort of August.—H. W. Pearson Jr Esq., of New York, who spent several days here, gave us several pleasant calls. He is a genial and intelligent gentleman, and expressed himself as being much impressed with our town and people.—Moses Weisel is off to New York after his Fall stock of goods.—

The small boy's feeling drear,
His face is very glum;
Vacation's end is almost here,
When days at school will come.

—So the "Canal Bonds" brought a PREMIUM after all!—On Saturday the Cyclones and the Iron Foundry Team had a Base Ball contest, resulting in a victory for the former.—The Skating Rink was re-opened on Monday night, under the management of Brad. Sanders and Dave Simons.—Mr. B. B. Tatem, who has been on the "sick list," has so far recovered as to take a recuperating trip off to Whale's Head.—Walter L. and Anson E. Cohoon left yesterday for College, the former to Wake Forest and the latter to the Agricultural and Mechanical at Raleigh. Both good boys.—Mr. Henry Brown, of Wilmington, is in the City. He is a practical Dredger, and came to examine the character of the work for the proposed Canals, with a possible view of bidding for the contract.—The survey of Tiber and Poindexter Creeks will be made this week, when the specifications will be prepared and advertisement for bids to do the work published.

IN THE MAYOR'S COURT:

His Honor Mayor Pool disposed of the following cases the past week:

T. J. Jordan: Showing a disposition to create a disturbance; fined $5 and costs. The difficulty occurred in the effort to settle an account with a customer.

Joseph Sawyer, a deaf mute, drunk in the streets: fined $2.50 and costs. He was permitted to leave town and work in the country.

Charles P. Davenport, trespass. Defendant found guilty; fine suspended on payment of costs.

A. E. Curly; drunk on the streets; fined $2 and costs.

George Bond, drunk on the streets. Bond came very near dying. Dr. Griggs was sent for and attended him in jail. Being in a critical condition, he was discharged from jail and sent home to his family, where he is threatened with paralysis.

Henry McCleese, drunk on the streets; fined $5 and costs.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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is a hundred cents, and you have a right to expect that value for it. To give you more no legitimate business man can make money, and we realize that to do it we must give value received. We might say our goods are

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so low have we marked down the prices. With quick sales we can afford small profits. We guarantee every article as good as represented. We extend a cordial invitation

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DON'T
LET GRASS GROW

on the road to friendship. Be ever quick to prove to friends that you're ready to serve them better and better as the years roll on. On the friendship road, leading from you to us, we constantly use the mowing machine of "Lowest Possible Prices," and push it onward through the steady force of the good

READY-TO-PUT-ON-TAILOR-MADE-CLOTHING.

What keen blades this mowing machine has got, and how often we brighten and sharpen them up too. Young man in business, suppose you and another young man are trying to get a certain position, and suppose that, in most respects, you are both well qualified for it. Then suppose that the other man is a careful dresser and you are not; suppose his clothes fit while yours hang like rags. Who do you suppose will get the position? We begin with Underwear and fit men of almost every shape with every garment. Undershirts, Drawers, Socks, Shoes, White Shirts, Collars, Neckwear, Cuffs, Vests, Trowers, Coats. A bad fit will make a "dud" of the handsomest cloth.

IF YOUR FEET ARE PRETTY SHOW THEM.

But before doing so call on us and be fitted with a pair of Shoes that will make them more beautiful. If your feet are ugly our Shoes will make them look pretty.

PRICES JUST RIGHT.

Just received a full line of R. & G Corsets at 75c and $1. We keep a full line of Neckwear, Shoes, Underwear, Clothing and General Furnishings for men, and a full line of seasonable Dress Goods, White Goods, Lawns, Percales, Indian Linen, Shoes etc., for ladies.

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GUARANTEES issued only by

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

Quite a number went to Belcross to picnic Saturday.

Be sure and get something ready to exhibit at the Fair.

Presiding Elder Harrison and Miss Maggie Walker are confined to their rooms.

Those who attended the Newbern Fair appear to have been hypnotized by kindness.

Mrs. Sarah Newby and daughter Ella, of Washington, are spending a few days here.

Mrs. Nealie Robinson, nee Fearing, of Washington, is visiting her uncle, Robert Fearing.

Miss Minnie Reeves returned to Edenton Saturday with her brother George, who is very sick.

Dr. A. L. Winslow arrived Saturday and left Tuesday for Danville where he enjoys a lucrative patronage in his profession of medicine.

The King's Daughters and the Y. M. C. A. held interesting meetings Sunday. The former will entertain at Mrs. Clarinda White's on next Friday night.

There are nine secret societies here and two organizations designed especially to care for and bury the aged—the Baptist Burial Society and the Christian Aid.

Mrs. L. V. Skinner, her son George, J. L. Brothers and Mrs. C. A. Skinner arrived from Washington last week. They were summoned to the bedside of Mr. Alfred Skinner, who is now convalescing.

William Mitchell, well-known on our streets, departed this life Friday morning. Though halt-witted, he was a monument to industry and honesty. The expenses of his burial were defrayed by the congregation of Mount Lebanon church.

President Cale effected a complete organization of the Fair Monday night. An enthusiastic audience was addressed by Messrs. P. W. Moore, J. H. M. Butler, J. W. Brown, Hugh Cale, and Revs. H. B. Pettigrew, W. C. Butler and J. C. Coleman.

Prof. P. W. Moore has just made a canvas of Hyde and Beaufort counties in the intesest of the State Normal School, visiting Makelyville, Sladesville, Belle Port and other points, delivering addresses at several of them. He had a cordial reception and has the assurance that several students will attend the Normal.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Fifth Annual Session begins September 16th, 1895. Excellent Corps of Instructors. Educates and trains both sexes for Teachers and good citizenship. Tuition FREE. Board and Lodging $6 and $7 per month. For Catalogue, address:

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Principal.

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SEE OUR CREPE CLOTH, *10 Cents a Yard*

We mention two articles only this time, but our store is chock full of bargains. Come and see us and we will convince you.

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Students prepared for Annapolis or West Point.

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Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.
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If we Merit your Patronage on this basis, Come now and Pick out the Good
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IT'S INJURIOUS TO STOP SUDDENLY and don't be imposed upon by buying a remedy that requires you to do so, as it is nothing more than a substitute. In the sudden stoppage of tobacco you must have some stimulant, and in most all cases the effect of the stimulant, be it opium, morphine, or other opiates, leaves a far worse habit contracted. Ask your druggist about **BACO-CURO.** It is purely vegetable. You do not have to stop using tobacco with **BACO-CURO.** It will notify you when to step and your desire for tobacco will cease. Your system will be as free from nicotine as the day before you took your first chew or smoke. An iron-clad written guarantee to absolutely cure the tobacco habit in all its forms or money refunded. Price $1.00 per box or 3 boxes (30 days treatment and guaranteed cure) for $2.50. For sale by all druggist or will be sent by mail upon receipt of price. SEND SIX TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX. Booklets and proofs free. Eureka Chemical & M'f'g Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Office of the PIONEER PRESS CO., C. W. HORNICK, Supt.
St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7, 1894.

Eureka Chemical and M'f'g Co., La Cross Wis.
DEAR SIRS—I have been a tobacco fiend for many years, and during the past two years have smoked fifteen to twenty cigars regularly every day. My whole nervous system became affected, until my physician told me I must give up the use of tobacco for the time being at least. I tried the so-called "Keeley Cure," "No-To-Bac" and various other remedies but without success until I accidently learned of your "Baco-Curo." Three weeks ago to-day I commenced using your preparation, and to-day I consider myself completely cured; I am in perfect health, and the horrible craving for tobacco, which every inveterate smoker fully appreciates, has completely left me. I consider your Baco-Curo simply wonderful, and can fully recommend it.
Yours very truly, C. W. HORNICK.

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The responsibility of this company may be judged by the fact that its stock is held by over one thousand of the leading newspapers in the United States.

KNIGHT TEMPLAR PARADE

The Twenty-sixth Triennial Conclave in Boston, Mass.

A GRAND STREET PAGEANT.

The Metropolis of New England Elaborately Decorated in Honor of Sir Knights Drawn From All Parts of the Land---Twenty-five Thousand in Line ---Visitors Lavishly Entertained.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand people saw the parade of over 25,000 Sir Knights Templar at the opening of the twenty-sixth Triennial Conclave in Boston, Mass., and with one accord pronounced it the grandest pageant ever seen in that city. People were everywhere—in the streets, on the sidewalks, on the roofs of buildings and street cars, clinging to tops of telegraph poles, whenever the vigilance of the police and linemen was relaxed for a moment, in wagons and drays filled with seats in the side streets, and on hundreds of grand stands, large and small, along the route.

Never in the history of ancient Boston has a greater host of strangers crowded within the city's gates, and for many years the spectacle will be the precedent with which great gatherings in New England will be compared. It was a good-natured crowd and, considering its size, was well handled.

From every State commanderies began to arrive at an early hour, and thousands of spectators came with them. The streets near the railway stations echoed with the din of scores of bands and the trains of arriving Knights and their escorts. The railroad men were completely overwhelmed by the magnitude of the crowd.

Everywhere within a radius of twenty miles of the State House the day was practically a holiday. Most of the factories in near-by cities were closed, and the operatives helped to swell the horde of people who watched the procession. By eight o'clock the thousands of spectators were seeking points of vantage along the line, and from then on the throng increased until every avenue open to the public was jammed with humanity. Long before the starting time every grand stand seat was taken and the owners reaped a harvest. The police appointments were well nigh perfect. Shortly before the parade started platoons of officers cleared every street through which the Sir Knights were to pass, and roped them off, and until the last division had passed no traffic of any kind was allowed on these thoroughfares.

The entire city donned a holiday dress and on every hand flags, banners, gayly colored streamers and flashing lights dazzled the eye. Immense numbers of incandescent lights were arranged to represent almost every known Masonic emblem. The Masonic Temple decorations were of course, the most elaborate, the principal feature being a huge pulthe cross of colored lights, covering almost the entire front of the building. The Albion Building was not far behind, and all along Newspaper Row the occupants extended a welcome to the Knights in a blaze of light.

The bunting, flags and emblems on buildings and residences, and the electrical display outdid anything of the kind ever seen in New England. The floral decorations in the public gardens were one of the features of the city's decoration. Two handsome floral arches were erected, and a hundred Masonic emblems in flowers and plants were arranged.

The lines of the parade were formed in thirteen divisions in a column of double sections. The signal for the start was greeted by the cheers and salutes of 10,000 people gathered near the starting point.

As the great body of Knights, the flower of American citizenship, moved down Commonwealth avenue, the spectacle was an inspiring one. The music of 100 bands and the applause of thousands of people filled the air, gayly bedecked horses pranced at the head of each division, while the contrast of the dignified black cloth of the uniforms, the waving of the rich plumes and the bright silver and gold emblems, which are conspicuous in the Templar uniform, combined to present a scene that was pleasing and impressive, and withal lacked the monotony which many expected.

The leading division of the pageant, preceded by platoons of Boston's sturdy policemen, was very imposing. The 150 aides, under command of Chief Marshal R. Em. Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, were all mounted on handsome horses, and with their bright trappings and new uniforms made a brilliant display.

The division which was led by Right Eminent Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, Grand Commander of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, as Chief Marshal, with Right Eminent Sir Charles C. Fry as his chief of staff, and fifty-four of the most prominent Knights of the Boston Commandery as aides, included the representatives of the Grand Commanderies of the United States, as escorts to the Grand Marshal, with ninety-three aides from the more prominent commanderies of America; the Boston Commandery, with Sir Eugene A. Houlton, Past Commander, as Chief of Division and Eminent Sir Frederick Comee as Chief of Staff, with eight aides; the Detroit Commandery, Eminent Sir Arba M. Seymour Commander, as special escort to the Most Eminent Grand Master Hugh McCurdy; the officers of the Grand Encampment in carriages, the members of the Grand Encampment in carriages and the following subordinate commanderies under the Grand Encampment of the United States:

South Carolina, Charleston, S. C.; Washington, Washington, D. C.; Columbia, Washington, D. C.; De Molay, Washington, D. C.; St. John's, Wilmington, Del.; Potomac, Georgetown, D. C.; Muskegee, Muskegee, Indian Territory; McAlister, McAlister, Indian Territory, and Olivet, Orlando, Fla.

Beside Chief Marshall Lawrence rode Mayor Curtis, Sir Knights Charles Pierce and Hanscom, Deputies Superintendents of Police, and Sir Knight Abbott Horton, as bugler.

This was by long odds the greatest conclave of Knights Templar that the country has ever known. Never before in this generation were such immense throngs of people seen upon the highways.

There were only a few business sessions of the conclave, and the week was given up mainly to pleasure. Excursions and receptions almost without number had been arranged, and it is estimated that Boston spent over half a million dollars in entertaining her guests.

A Yacht Run Down.

The sloop yacht Adelaide, owned by Robert W. Inman, of Inman, Swann & Co., New York City, was run down by the Perseus, of the Iron Steamboat Company, opposite Norton's Point, Coney Island, and Mr. Inman's party were thrown into the water. All were rescued and accounted for except Mr. Inman himself.

Punishment at Kucheng.

A despatch from Shanghai, China, says advices have been received there from Chengtu that the Viceroy has already caused the execution of four of the leaders of the attack recently made by natives upon the Christian mission at Kucheng.

Eight Women Perish.

The convent at Ribordone, a village in the province of Turin, Italy, has been partly destroyed by fire.

Eight women perished and four others were severely injured.

New Star for the Flag.

The order for the addition of another star, the forty-fifth, to the National flag, to represent Utah, has been issued by Secretary Lamont. The order is accompanied by one changing the size of the colors from six feet by five to five feet six inches by four feet four inches. The new colors will be issued to all branches of the army.

Utah will not attain Statehood until July 4 next, but all flags hereafter contracted for will contain the star heralding her admission to the Union.

Pianos Out of Date.

The craze for bicycles has affected the sale of pianos in England. The girls all choose the wheel.

IMITATED FIRE EATERS.

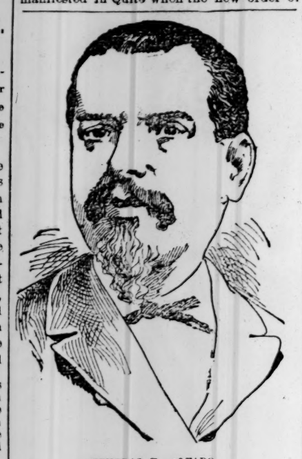
A Little Boy Fills His Mouth With Oil and Ignites It.

A childish emulation of the feats of some professional mountebanks cost nine-year-old Willie Reynolds his life at Shamokin, Penn. Some time ago Willie saw some fire eaters at a circus. He concluded that he could do the trick. He got his father's miner's lamp, and filling his mouth with kerosene, blew the oil out upon the lighted wick. This ignited and the flames ran up into the little fellow's mouth. With fire darting from his mouth Willie ran frantically in search of his parents. His father, attracted by the boy's screams, went to his assistance and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The boy inhaled the fire, and after great suffering died.

ALFARO HOLDS QUITO, ECUADOR.

His Victorious Columns Enter the Capital, Welcomed by Thousands.

Quito, the capital of the Republic of Ecuador, is in the hands of General Alfaro's forces and the citizens have proclaimed in his favor. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested in Quito when the new order of



GENERAL E. ALFARO.

affairs went into effect, and many thousands rushed through the streets shouting, "Viva Alfaro! Viva la revolucion!"

Alfaro's main column occupied Cuenca, after a prolonged and severe battle with the Government troops. Many were killed. Cuenca is the capital of the Department of Assuay, the only district in Southern Ecuador which remained loyal to the Quito regime. General Salazar, who is at the head of the Quito faction in the capital, when defeat became certain, with the Ministers and the remainder of his forces hurriedly left Quito. Hundreds of young men went far out of the city to meet Alfaro's troops, and formed the advance guard of the shouting multitude in the streets of Quito.

The revolution in Ecuador began in the early part of last April. It grew out of the election of President Cordero. There was an uprising in Carchi and General Sarasti, the Minister of War, was sent to preserve order, but he failed, as the discontent spread too rapidly. The Government then took the most drastic measures to prevent a spreading of the news of the uprising. The rebels next seized Quarantea and in Esmeraldas they soon numbered 1000, under command of Senor Eloy Alfaro, who was generally conceded to be the leader of the rebellion. The women were enthusiastically in favor of the revolt, and upon one occasion, in Canor, one hundred of them made an attack on the Government barracks and liberated many political prisoners. The insurgents captured Quarantea and thus interrupted the mail service between Quito and Guayaquil. Later came the fall of Guayaquil and the acceptance of General Alfaro as provisional President.

MARYLAND'S FOUR HUNDRED.

Heroes Who Fell at the Battle of Long Island Honored.

The monument to the memory of Maryland's 400 who fell in the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, was unveiled in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, with appropriate ceremonies.

The celebration was in charge of a citizen committee of Brooklynites in conjunction with a committee from Maryland, comprising the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Fifth Regiment Veteran Corps, together with a delegation of citizens.

The Maryland delegation, numbering 300, arrived in Brooklyn by the annex ferry from Jersey City, at 12 o'clock. The members were met by members of the Committee of Arrangements and escorted to the Montauk Club, Eighth avenue, where luncheon was served.

Immediately after luncheon the procession was formed, in charge of Colonel Partridge. In the line were a detachment from the regular army stationed at Fort Hamilton and Governor's Island, a company of marines, followed by the Fourteenth Regiment, together with the Fifth Regiment Veteran Corps of Baltimore, Sons of the Revolution from thirty-three States, the Long Island Historical Society, and the Society of Old Brooklynites, followed by a long line of civilians.

At the reviewing stand in Prospect Park the line was reviewed by Lieutenant-Governor Saxton, Governor Brown, of Maryland; Mayor Strong, of New York City, and Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn.

When the line reached the monument at Battle Pass the troops were massed about it and at a given signal the flag with which the monument was veiled dropped, exposing the shaft to view. Then followed a salute of twenty-seven guns.

The exercises following the unveiling were in charge of General Stewart L. Woodford, and comprised prayer by the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, singing of "America" by the audience, presentation by the President of the Maryland Society, Sons of the Revolution, Colonel William Ridgely Griffith, of the monument, and the acceptance by Mayor Schieren, who confided it to the custody of Park Commissioner Squire.

The latter made a short response, after which an address was delivered by Colonel George C. Paerre, of the Maryland Society, Sons of the Revolution. The oration was delivered by General Horace Porter, President General of the Sons of the Revolution, followed by Governor Frank Brown, of Maryland, which were replied to by Lieutenant-Governor Saxton.

The exercises were brought to a close with the selection, "Auld Lang Syne," by the Twenty-third Regiment Band.

The monument which was unveiled is in the form of a graceful Corinthian column twenty-seven feet in height. The shaft is of Tennessee marble, highly polished, sixteen feet high, surmounted by a bronze cannon, the base resting on ornamental bronze supports. The tie block on which this shaft rests is of polished granite. The whole rests on a mound twelve feet high. It is on what is known as Lookout Hill, Battle Pass. The scene of the desperate fight in the battle of Long Island, in which the Maryland soldiers fell while holding the British army in check in order to allow the American troops a chance to retreat, was at Third avenue and Eighth street, a mile distant from the site of the monument unveiled.

Japanese Leaving Port Arthur.

The Japanese are evacuating Port Arthur, China, and dismantling all of the fortifications there.

Prominent People.

Yachting costs William K. Vanderbilt $160,000 a year.

President Diaz, of Mexico, goes out on a brief duck hunt once a year.

Max Nordau began to write at twelve and was earning money with his pen at fourteen.

Hohenzollern is not the family name of Emperor William. His true name is William Zollern.

It will surprise many people to learn that Adoph d'Ennery and Eugene Cormon, joint authors of "The Two Orphans," are still living in France. Each of them is eighty-seven years of age.

With the exception of the King of Denmark, Queen Victoria is the oldest reigning sovereign of Europe.

George Westinghouse, patentee of the brake which bears his name, has made over $20,000,000 from his invention.

William K. Vanderbilt has bought sixteen thoroughbred mares from Pierre Lorillard for the racing stable which he is to establish in France.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is said to be an architect of great skill and taste. He designs most of the public buildings in his dominions.

In his life of Henry M. Stanley, Thomas George says that the explorer's real name is Howell Jones, and that he was born in Iegar, in Wales, November 16, 1840. His father was a bookbinder.

The Prince of Wales dislikes a dinner to be served slowly, for he is a quick eater. One hour and five minutes is his limit for a full number of courses.

Lord Rosebery says that he will never sit for another portrait. He has done it with great weariness several times, and has never had a good one yet.

Turchan Pasha, the new Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, is the most progressive Minister the Sultan has ever had. He was educated in France, and his wife stands by his side unveiled, at official receptions, dressed in European style.

Du Maurier is the most painstaking of writers. He says he never lets a manuscript leave him until he is perfectly satisfied with every line of it. He first wrote "Peter Ibbetson" in English, then turned it into French, then rewrote it in English,

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Secretary Herbert announced that the White Squadron would engage in a series of manœuvres between Newport, R. I., and Norfolk, Va.

Advices from Minister Denby, in Pekin, China, to the State Department report the success of the Kucheng investigation.

Secretary Lamont ordered to be turned over to the State of Michigan the military reservation on Mackinac Island.

The great activity of the Navy Department in finishing new ships is thought to mean an aggressive foreign policy on the part of the Administration.

Secretary Lamont issued orders concerning the dedication of the National Military Park at Chickamauga and Chattanooga.

Ex-Consul Waller made a statement to American representatives for transmission to the State Department.

Acting Secretary McAdoo announced the names of the gunboats heretofore known as Nos. 7, 8 and 9, now building at Newport News. They are Nashville, Wilmington and Helena, for the respective cities of those names. The tugboat at Mare Island has been named Unadilla.

The Turkish Minister in Washington received information to the effect that the report of an attack on the St. Paul's School in Tarsus was erroneous.

Postmaster-General Wilson said that the receipts of the largest postoffices of the country for the month of July last were about 17 per cent. heavier than for July, 1894. He considers this a good indication of the returning prosperity of the country.

Secretary Morton closed every sugar experimental station in the United States, twenty in number, and sold their property for what he could get.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore.	65	36	.644	Chicago.	57	48	.543
Cleveland.	69	40	.633	Cincinnati	54	47	.535
Boston..	57	44	.564	New York.	53	50	.515
Pittsburg.	59	46	.562	Washing'n	31	64	.326
Brooklyn.	57	45	.559	St. Louis.	32	73	.305
Philadel.	57	45	.559	Louisville.	24	77	.238

Karl Poshkolka, whose wife kept the Cafe Waldorf, New York City, killed her with his butcher's knife in sight of his little daughter.

Two trains collided at a siding at Sullivan, Mo., and two boys, names unknown, who were traveling with the stock, were instantly killed.

Ex-Police Justice Patrick Gaven Duffy, of New York City, died at Forked River, N. J.

A cloudburst occurred between Elkhorn and Waterloo in Nebraska. The Union Pacific fast mail was caught in it and nearly washed from the rails, and delayed three hours. The track gave way behind the train. Great damage was done to crops.

Senator M. S. Quay was elected Chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee; there was entire harmony at the convention at Harrisburg.

The Earl of Dunraven, the owner, and G. L. Watson, the designer, of the Valkyrie, arrived at New York to take part in the International races.

Justice Stover, of the New York Supreme Court, decided that the creation of the new Special Sessions Court of New York City was constitutional.

The annual reunion of the Smith family was held in Peapack, N. J.

Captain Sumner, of the United States cruiser Columbia, wept in court, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, as he admitted he made an oversight in the docking of the cruiser at Southampton.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt gave the most beautiful ball ever seen in Newport, R. I., in Marble House in honor of her daughter Consuela.

A number of cattle affected with tuberculosis have been found at Winsted, Conn.

The first rain in fourteen weeks fell in the gas belt of Indiana. It came too late for the crops, which were practically ruined.

The last of the much-advertised bull fights scheduled at Gillette, Col., was a failure, only 200 persons being present.

James Whitcomb Riley consented to read a poem at the Louisville G. A. R. Encampment.

Portions of a human body were found in a house once occupied by H. H. Holmes, in Irvington, Ind. They are believed to furnish a clew to the fate of little Howard Pitezel.

The White Star steamship Georgic, the largest freight vessel in the world, arrived at New York.

The members of the Liquor Dealers' Association, of New York City, adopted resolutions binding members to close their saloons on Sunday.

United States deputy marshals raided a big gang of counterfeiters in the Kaw Indian County, Oklahoma. The headquarters of the counterfeiters was a large cave on the banks of the Arkansas River.

By the explosion of the boiler of a threshing machine at Owassa, Ill., Monroe Babcock, farmer, and Annie Hoffman, daughter of Frank Roffman, were killed. Several of the threshing gang were also injured.

Senator Quay secured control of the Pennsylvania Republican Convention in Harrisburg after a sharp contest.

Mrs. Mary Lautener and her nine-year-old daughter, Bertha, were suffocated to death by smoke during a fire which occurred at their home in Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Smalley, the outlaw who killed Detective Powers on a train at Grand Rapids, Mich., was shot and killed by deputy sheriffs.

Twenty-five buildings were burned at Rosendale, N. Y.

The young Duke of Marlborough arrived in Newport, R. I., and is the guest of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt at Marble House.

James Banks, a lineman employed by the Carnegie Steel Company, met death in a horrible manner while repairing the line at Braddock, Penn.

C. R. Behrens, the architect; D. A. Buckley ex-Building Inspector, and three other men were placed under arrest at the inquest on the victims of the West Broadway disaster, New York City; the charge against them is manslaughter in the second degree.

Jesse Isborg (colored) became crazed by religion at Pine Bluff, Ark., and prayed all night. He shot his landlady, Mandy Walker, at the breakfast table, fatally wounding her, and then blew out his own brains.

Edward Price was killed by a cable car in New York City, and John J. Read and Elsie Dunham, a little girl, fell victims to the Brooklyn trolley.

Mrs. Lola Perkins was accused of burning her sister to death in Minneapolis, Minn., in order to secure insurance money.

Foreign Notes.

A man died at Wandsworth, England, a suburb of London, after a sickness which lasted sixty hours, and a post-mortem examination indicated that his death was due to cholera.

The German-American veterans visiting the Fatherland were cordially received on their arrival at Bremerhaven.

Prince Ernest de Rohan has been killed in Austria while hunting by a bullet from his own gun, which was accidentally discharged. He was heir to a great fortune.

Tarnorez, the bandit, who was hanged in Jiminez, Mexico, is said to be the first criminal so executed; the usual mode of death is by shooting.

It is semi-officially said that cholera has been imported into Galicia from Russian Poland, where it is widely prevalent.

Spain has abandoned the plan of sending 25,000 more troops to the war.

Count Matsugaha, Japan's Minister of Finance, resigned.

In the British House of Commons, P. T. O'Connor, Anti-Parnellite, asked the Government to reconsider the sentence of Mrs. Florence Maybrick.

France gave United States Ambassador Eustis permission to visit ex-United States Consul Waller in prison.

Colonel Romero, the slayer of Verastegui in a duel in Mexico, was sentenced to prison for three years and four months, fined $1800 and ordered to pay his victim's family $4500 a year for eighteen years.

A Great Year for Squirrel.

This is a great squirrel year in Eastern Kentucky, and more of the little fellows are chippering away than for a long time.

Elephant Instead of Horses.

An elephant and a contracting company are driving other contractors crazy at Cincinnati, Ohio. The firm is Peters & Jacobinson, the famous old showman's son and the elephant is Herma. The firm has a contract to grade the Bragg estate for subdivision into building lots. The elephant drags an immense plow, saving the work of ten horses and four or five men. This enables Peters and Robinson to cut prices, and they will hereafter push their business.

Cholera Raging.

Cholera is causing more havoc in the Japanese army than all the guns and bayonets of China did.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

35

MILK AND CREAM.

Market steady the past week under a fairly good demand. The average price received at the milk stations for the platform surplus was $1.37 per can of 40 quarts.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals			1,474,050
Condensed milk, gals			17,620
Cream, gals			53,250

BUTTER.

Penn.—Fresh, extras	—	@	20
Firsts	17	@	18½
Thirds to seconds	13	@	16
State—Fancy	—	@	18½
Thirds to firsts	12	@	17
Western Im. Creamery	11	@	15
Western Dairy	9½	@	13
Factory, firsts	11½	@	12½

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	7¾
Full cream, good to prime	7¼	@	7¾
State Factory—Part skims, common to prime	2	@	5
Part skims, choice	5	@	6½
Full skims	—	@	—

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	15	@	16
Jersey—Fancy	16	@	16½
Western—Prime to choice	14	@	15
Duck eggs	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	—	@	1 90
Medium, 1894, choice	1 70	@	1 75
Pea, 1894, choice	—	@	1 90
Red kidney, 1894, choice	1 50	@	1 55
White kidney, 1894, choice	2 10	@	2 15
Black turtle soup, 1894	—	@	1 65
Lima, Cal., 1894, ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	3 50
Green peas, bbls	—	@	1 02½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Pears, Bartlett, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Blackberries, ₱ qt	—	@	—
Muskmelons, ₱ bbl	50	@	2 00
Watermelons, ₱ 100	5 00	@	15 00
Grapes, Del., ₱ carrier	1 00	@	1 25
Southern Niagara, ₱ carrier	—	@	1 25
Peaches, Md. & Del., ₱ crate	60	@	1 25
Huckleberries, ₱ qt	7	@	9
Plums, ₱ 8-lb. basket	15	@	30
Apples, hand-picked, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 00

HOPS.

State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	7
1894, common to fair	4	@	5
Pacific Coast, choice	—	@	7
Good to prime	5½	@	6½
Old odds	—	@	—

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	90	@	95
Clover mixed	55	@	60
Straw—Long rye	40	@	55
Oat	35	@	40

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	10½
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	80
Geese, ₱ pair	87	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	30

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	11	@	16
Chickens, Phila. broilers	13	@	19
Western, dry picked	8	@	12
Fowls, ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Spring ducks, ₱ lb	13	@	15
Geese, ₱ lb	—	@	15
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 00

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
L. I., ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Sweet, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Cabbage, ₱ 100	1 50	@	2 00
Onions, white, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Squash, Hubbard, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Marrow, ₱ crate	50	@	60
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks	10	@	35
Cucumbers, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 50
Turnips, Russia	40	@	50
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 50
Peas, L. I., ₱ bag	—	@	—
Lima beans	50	@	75
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Tomatoes, ₱ bush box	15	@	25
Lettuce, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Green corn, ₱ 100	20	@	40
String beans	50	@	60

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	—	@	3 65
Spring Patents	3 40	@	3 60
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	66¾
September	—	@	65½
Corn—No. 2	—	@	43
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	27
Track, White	25	@	32
Malt—Western	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	—	@	—
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	—	@	—
Clover	—	@	—
Lard—City steam	6.00	@	6.25c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6	@	8¾
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	8	@	12
Country dressed	7½	@	11
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 50
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	4 25	@	5 50
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	5 20	@	5 75
Dressed	6¾	@	8

RANSOM IS REAPPOINTED.

President Cleveland Signs His New Commission as Minister to Mexico.

The President has reappointed Matt W. Ransom, of North Carolina, Minister of the United States to Mexico.

Mr. Ransom will lose one month and twenty-seven days' pay as Minister to Mexico, at $17,500 a year, that being the period intervening between Auditor Holcomb's opinion in his case to the date of his reappointment. The Minister drew his pay up to the first of July last. Auditor Holcomb would not pass his July account, holding that while he was de facto Minister to Mexico, he was disqualified from holding the position by having been a member of the same Congress that increased the pay of the Mexican Mission, to which he was subsequently appointed. Mr. Ransom will have to look to Congress for his salary and expenses during the interim.

Change in Weather Reports.

Readings of sensible temperature, or that actually felt, will hereafter form a feature of United States Weather Bureau charts. Chief Moore, of the Weather Bureau, says he is confident that the new plan will meet with public appreciation and result in great benefit to the work of the office.

Newsy Gleanings.

Missouri has 56,421 acres planted in flax.

Iowa's corn crop is six or seven times as big as last year's.

It is estimated there are 40,000 bicycle riders in New York City.

There are twenty-eight people in the St. Louis jail charged with murder.

Bicycles bring in this year $400,000 in taxes to the French Government.

Mrs. Woodard, of Ovid, Mich., celebrated recently her 100th birthday in pretty good health.

The Chicago Board of Trade proposes to begin a most vigorous crusade against the bucket shops.

Brigands in China are trying to make a living now by robbing folks who weren't ruined by the war.

The Government of Guatemala is in great financial difficulties. Merchants and banks refuse to make further loans.

The Panama Canal Company has agreed to pay the Government of Colombia $120,000 a year for military protection of property on the canal route. There will be a guard of 250 soldiers.

A British steamer put in at Rangoon, in India, recently, whose officers were all Germans and the apprentices all Japanese.

The assets of Bingen Bros., bankers, who recently failed, are officially stated at $17,500,000. The liabilities are $70,000,000.

Jacob Urban, an inmate of the Lutheran Home at Mount Airy, near Philadelphia, has passed his 102d birthday in reasonable comfort.

The complaints of British shipowners that the charges for passing through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal are too high are supported by the shipowners of Germany.

The shipment of California wines this year is nine million gallons, valued at $3,500,000, against seven and a third million gallons last year, up to July 31, valued at $3,000,000.

United States Consul-General DeKay in Berlin says that Louis Stern, the New York merchant who was arrested in Kissingen, Germany, has been unjustly treated.

One-seventh of the members of the present Reichstag, or German Parliament, and one-fifth of the Senators and Deputies in the French Parliament fought in the war of 1870-71.

The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society recently laid the corner-stone of a new building in Philadelphia which will be the future home of the organization. It will be a costly structure.

The United States Navy Department does not know what to do with the torpedo boats built for the battle ships Texas and Maine. These boats have failed to make the time required for torpedo service and will not be used.

MURDERERS LYNCHED.

A California Mob Make Away With Four Prisoners.

WORK OF COLORED RIOTERS.

The Pacific Coast Avengers String Up the Men to an Iron Rail Suspended Between Two Trees---A Dozen Kentucky Colored Men Hang a Colored Man for a Brutal Murder.

About 1 o'clock a. m. a crowd of 250 men gathered at Yreka, Cal., to lynch the four murderers in the county jail. The Sheriff had no intimation of their coming. Small groups from all over Siskiyou County began to arrive on the outskirts of the town about 9 o'clock. At 1 a. m. the crowd secured an old iron rail at the depot and carried it to the Court House square, placing it between two trees. The local police were called away by a false alarm, and by the time they returned they realized the intention of the crowd.

The Chief of Police went to the engine house to ring the fire alarm bell, but found that the ropes had been cut. He then went to the jail, but the mob had already arrived and in such numbers that the police were powerless. A number of men, all masked, awakened Under Sheriff Radford at the Sheriff's office, in the Court House, and demanded the keys of the jail from him. He positively refused to open the door or give up the keys. Finding that Radford was immovable, the mob went across to the jail and got on top of the stone wall which surrounds it. Deputy Sheriff Brautiacht, who sleeps in the jail, fired two shots two alarm the city marshal, thinking some of the prisoners were trying to escape. Then he opened the doors and was immediately seized by the mob, who entered the jail. Having no keys to the cells, they were compelled to smash the locks with sledge hammers. Lawrence H. Johnson, who stabbed his wife to death on July 28, was first to receive the attention of the mob. They broke the lock from the door of the cell, placed a rope around his neck, and led him out of the jail and across the street to where the iron rail was laid between the forks of two trees. Johnson pleaded for mercy, but the silent gathering gave no heed to his appeals. He was quickly strung up, dying from strangulation.

The mob then returned to the jail and broke into the cell of William Null, who shot Henry Hayton at Callahan's on April 21. Null asked to make a statement, but the mob refused to listen, and he was soon hanging beside Johnson.

Louis Moreno, who killed George Sears, was next taken out and hanged. The last and youngest of the four was Garland Senser, aged nineteen, who killed Casper Moierhaus at Bailey Hill. A rope was placed around his neck, and in a few minutes he was hanging beside his companions. About this time Sheriff Hobbs arrived on the scene, but was met by several of the mob, who notified him that "the job was finished." By this time the greater part of the mob had disappeared, leaving only a few on guard. Soon these departed also, and the square was deserted.

Colored Men Hang a Colored Man.

A mob composed of about a dozen men, all colored, took Harrison Lewis, colored from the jail at Springfield, Ky., and hanged him to a tree in the Court House yard. About 11 o'clock p. m. they attacked the jail and demanded the keys of Jailer Smith, who, having been warned of their approach, escaped out of the back door with the keys. The mob, nothing daunted, repaired to a neighboring blacksmith shop, procured a sledge hammer and other tools, and began battering down the doors. It took three hours' hard work to reach their victim, but their determination never wavered in the least, and at two o'clock in the morning he was hanged. The crime for which Lewis was lynched was a most cowardly murder.

LUCRETIA B. CLARK FOUND.

Had Been Working as a Servant in Fitchburg, Mass.

Miss Lucretia Clark, the school teacher who so mysteriously disappeared from Plainfield, N. J., on Friday morning, August 9, has been found. She was discovered at the home of ex-Mayor Charles S. Hayden, Fitchburg, Mass., by Detective Louis J. Beck, of New York, who has been at work on the case.

Since Miss Clark's disappearance from Plainfield John E. Sweet, her brother-in-law, who resides in Syracuse, N. Y., had followed up every clue available. He proceeded to New York, and Detective Beck was placed in charge of the case.

The detective made himself well acquainted with the habits of the woman. The first thing he did was to trace her from Plainfield to New York.

Detective Beck states that the woman became mentally deranged, and knew nothing of what occured after leaving a great department store. She had wandered into a Sixth avenue elevated train, and not until she reached Cortlandt street did she descend. Unconscious of her actions, she boarded a night boat bound for Providence over the Stonington line. When she reached Boston Miss Clark went to a small boarding house on Tremont street.

On the morning of August 10 she appeared at an employment bureau and asked for a position as a domestic. She got a place in the Hayden family of Fitchburg. There she gave her name as Mary Burke, and from that time until discovered Miss Clark never left the house, attending to her duties as a domestic in the closest manner.

The general appearance of Miss Clark since she left Syracuse is greatly changed. Part of her hair has been cut short and she was apparently demented.

Miss Clark, who had been a teacher in the Baird School in Norwalk, Conn., went to Plainfield to start a fashionable school for girls about three weeks ago. She left Plainfield with five fifty dollar bills, to negotiate in New York City the purchase of furniture for the school. Since then all trace of her was lost.

The National Game.

Clingman is back on Pittsburg's third base.

Tenney seems to be about the best catcher Boston has.

Boston has won but one extra-inning game this season.

The St. Louis Club has signed a new first baseman named McFadden.

The best spurt of the season in the League has been made by Baltimore; Cleveland comes next.

McPhee, of Cincinnati, now wears a glove regularly. He had to come to it.

McGraw, of Baltimore, has been put out of games more than any other player in the League.

Lowe, of Boston, is at present playing the best game of any second baseman in the country.

Gleason will play the season out at second for Baltimore. Reitz will be used for emergencies.

Clements, of Philadelphia, and Tenney, of Boston, are the only left-handed catchers in the League.

McFarland, of Indianapolis, has been behind the stick in every game his team has played this year.

Washington has caused the champion Baltimores more trouble than Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburg and Brooklyn.

Joyce, of Washington, leads the League in home runs, Lange, of Chicago, in three-baggers, and Delehanty, of Philadelphia, in doubles.

Burkett, of Cleveland, still keeps his place at the head of the League's heavy batters. He is the only player who now has an average of .400.

Young, of Cleveland, and Hawley, of Pittsburg, on the whole, have accomplished more than any other two pitchers in the National League.

The Pittsburg Club has purchased from the Nashville Club the left-handed pitcher, Moran, reported to be the best pitcher in the Southern League.

The Bostons are a changed team. Besides hitting poorly and stealing bases very little, there is no longer any team work at bat, on the bases or in the field.

An angry Boston critic remarks that all that is left of McCarthy and Duffy as ball players is their swagger. And yet only one short year ago these two owned all Boston.

Louisville appreciates Boston's discarded catcher—Warner—enough to give him an increase in salary. He is expected to go in every game until another good catcher can be procured.

Menefee, for whom Pittsburg paid Louisville $3700 last fall, has not been in shape this season to pitch an entire game for his home team. He is a right-hander, and a powerful pitcher, when at himself.

The Elephant's Mud Bath.

Animals when wild constantly die a lingering death from injury to the skin, whether caused, as usually happens in tropical countries, by wounds aggravated by insects, or by cutaneous disease. Hence the pains which they take in making their toilet, and in the use and selection of "cosmetics." Among birds, the salt water species often seek fresh water to wash in, different land birds choose different earths in which to dust, and also wash in water, and nearly every tropical animal, including the tiger, bathes either in water or in mud. Perhaps the best known mud bathers are the wild boar, the water buffalo and the elephant. The latter has an immense advantage over all other animals, in the use of its trunk for dressing wounds. It is at once a syringe, a powdering puff and a hand.

Water, mud and dust are the main "applications" used, though it sometimes covers a sun-scorched back with grass or leaves. "Wounded elephants," writes Sir Samuel Baker, "have a marvelous power of recovery when in their wild state, although they have no gifts of surgical knowledge, their simple system being confined to plastering their wounds with mud, or blowing dust upon the surface. Dust and mud comprise the entire pharmacopoeia of the elephant, and this is applied upon the most trivial, as well as upon the most serious, occasions. I have seen them, when in a tank, plaster up a bullet wound with mud taken from the bottom."—The Spectator.

Enemies of the Bees.

One would imagine that wasps and bees would flourish under the same or very similar